The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Western Virginia.

Gov. Wise Driven out of the Kanawha Valley.

His Precipitate Flight from Gauley Bridge.

His Command Completely Surrounded.

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Great Caution to be Observed in Searching for Arms and Making Arrests.

The Rebels Desecrating Mount Vernon.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

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MEASURES PERFECTED BY CONGRESS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress have unanimously recommended the President to appoint Gen. CADWALADER to a position according to his rank and achievements as a soldier. If Gen. CADWALADER's services at Baltimore are to be the standard of his merits, I am afraid the President will not give the General a very elevated place.

ILLNESS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Ex-President BUCHANAN is so ill that he is obliged to forego his customary visit to Berkely Springs.

GEN. SCOTT'S ORDER.

Gen. SCOTT has issued a general order commanding our troops in all cases to respect the tomb of WASHINGTON and the grounds of the Mount Vernon estate, should the operations of war require them to act in that vicinity. He says that the estate has already been overrun by bands of rebels.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day, between BRECKINRIDGE and BAKER, of Oregon, was very exciting. The Ex-Vice-President undertook to demonstrate that the President "was assuming powers not expressly nor implicitly given him by the Constitution and the laws," or rather made a speech for the benefit of his rebel associates of the Confederate States. Senator BAKER undertook to refute his arguments and disprove his statements, and was most successful, overwhelming BRECKINRIDGE, and showing his disunion proclivities and his sympathy with the traitors of the South.

FOR THE WOUNDED AND SICK.

The Union Defence Committee of New-York have placed a large amount of wines, liquors and hospital stores at the disposal of the Medical Bureau of the Army, for use of the Government hospitals.

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

There are private advices here which state that JUAREZ, under a threat of impeachment for the McLean-Ocampo Treaty, has been forced to resign the Presidency, his resignation to take effect on the 23d ult. Gen. ORTEGA, who was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, (Vice-President,) on the 24th June, with the view of giving him JUAREZ' place, refused to take the oath under the Constitution of 1857, alleging as a reason that this Constitution was not strong enough to enable him to govern the country. He was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and subsequently was invested with plenary powers as Provisional Dictator, his office to commence on the abdication of JUAREZ, the 23d of July.

It is further said that all parties have united in calling Gen. COMONFORT, who is now in Brownsville, to return and assume the Presidency. It is then proposed to revise and amend the Constitution of 1857.

Such advices as the above are certainly here, but how they came, or how much reliance can be placed on them, I cannot positively state.

You can rely on the truth of what I telegraphed to you yesterday relative to the permission granted by Mexico for our troops to pass through Mexican territory, to attack the Southern Confederacy on the Mexican side. This is surprising to many, for it was not supposed that Mexico would so palpably commit herself in our domestic struggle, which this act most assuredly does; and in consequence, armies of various nationalities may be found contending on Mexican soil before this contest is over. One result may be counted upon as certain, namely, the extinction of Mexican nationality.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The following orders have just been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—Searches of houses for arms, traitors or spies, and arrests of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any Department by the special authority of the Commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting of no delay.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country, but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal WASHINGTON by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings. Should the operations of the war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured not only the tomb, but also the house, the groves and walks, which were so loved by the best and greatest of men.

By command, WINFIELD SCOTT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Up to noon to-day, no official verification of the reputed fight at Bulltown had been received here. The rumor of Gen. WISE retreating is confirmed, but under what circumstances is not stated.

It is said that the new Brigadier-Generals will be selected by the President only as their services may be absolutely needed.

A misapprehension exists as to the practices and powers of the Select Committee (Mr. POTTER, Chairman) to examine into the loyalty of Government employes. They have in no instance directed the arrest of any one. In cases where the evidence is satisfactory to them, they report the fact to the proper authority, and there the function of the Committee ends.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE REBEL FORCES.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Thursday, Aug. 1.

No important movements have yet taken place.

An additional force has been sent to guard the ford at Harper's Ferry. On Tuesday night it was reported that considerable bodies of rebel foragers were within six miles of the Ferry, which gives rise to the suspicion that a much larger body is nearer us than Leesburgh. Some think that Gen. JOHNSTON's army is on the move northward.

Three brigades of the Shenandoah column have already been formed: the first is to be commanded by Col. GEORGE H. THOMAS, the second by Col. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, and the third by Col. CHARLES J. STONE. Other brigades are forming.

The Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment is at Hagerstown, and is expected here to-night. The Fifth Connecticut Regiment arrived here this morning.

There is much disaffection in Col. MANUS' regiment, of Pennsylvania, (reserve.) A large number was missing at the roll-call, yesterday morning, and during the day about 300 more of them refused to be sworn in. The men assign various causes for refusing to serve. Some say they have not been armed as promised by the State authorities, and others that there has been a scarcity of food from the want of experience in their commissariat. But the real cause is believed to be a want of confidence in their officers, to which may be added the aspirations of the subordinates for higher grades. Col. PORTER, of the Staff, at the instance, it is presumed, of the Commanding-General, addressed them last night in a patriotic strain, but the disaffection, apparently, still exists. This is the only known instance of any dissatisfaction in this army. The health of the column is good.

Scouts frequently bring in evidences of secession combinations in this section of Maryland, as well as frequent communications with the rebels in Virginia. Stringent measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence, if it really exists, and also to break up such organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
SANDY HOOK, Md., Wednesday, July 31.

The number of troops is being duly augmented by the arrival of new and well-disciplined regiments, and in the meantime the Commanding General and Staff are busily engaged in organizing the Army into brigades and divisions. With the exception of occasional music by some of the bands, and the rumbling of the heavily-laden Army trains, the camp is as quiet apparently as a country village on a rainy Sabbath. Few incidents transpire worthy of notice. Reconnoitering parties and scouts are on the alert at all hours, and it is impossible for the enemy to arrive in any force near enough to threaten us without giving us timely notice.

The Commissariat and Quartermaster's Department are efficiently officered, and active preparations are progressing.

Capt. McMULLIN's Rangers, whose term does not expire till the 13th prox., are quartered in the orchard at Gen. BANKS' head-quarters, and appear to stand in high favor with the new commander and his staff.

Col. GEARY's splendidly equipped regiment are about one hundred yards distant, with Col. MANN's Regiment on their left.

In the rear of these, in a delightful grove, are the National cavalry and the First City Troop. The latter are all well and in excellent spirits, and expect to return on the 13th of next month. Some of them will reënlist, and others have been tendered commissions in the regular army.

The Rhode Island Artillery, which fought at Bull Run, arrived here this morning with a full battery. They are just being placed in position near the Head-quarters.

The point formerly occupied by the Kentucky Rifle Regiment on the Maryland side, opposite Harper's Ferry, is now garrisoned by our troops.

The works commenced by the former occupants are now being completed, and its approaches are well fortified. A cobweb pyramidal observatory, say fifty feet high, has been erected on the pinnacle surmounted by the Stars and Stripes.

There are but few of the three months men now left in this column, but troops for the war continue to arrive in large numbers.

There is no regular Post-office at Sandy Hook. Letters addressed to the officers and men of the regiments now stationed here would reach them with greater certainty by being sent to Knoxville, two miles below us.

The rumors of the approach of Gen. JOHNSTON towards Leesburgh has induced Gen. BANKS to keep up a sharp lookout in that direction. From indications, it is presumed his force is not of the extraordinary dimensions as at first reported.

Although it is presumable that the rebel pickets range the hills opposite us, they have not yet made their presence manifest.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Eighth Regiment was mustered out of service this afternoon, and the companies, several of which belong in Essex County, departed for home, where a cordial public reception will be given them by the local authorities.

Col. HINKS made a feeling and eloquent speech to the regiment before separating.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the Sixth Regiment arrived, having made a long stop in Worcester, where a salute of cannon, an enthusiastic reception by the people and authorities, and a bountiful dinner welcomed the soldiers.

At the Boston dépôt the regiment was met by the second battalion, and escorted to the Common. Much interest has been felt in this regiment, as it was the very first in the country to start for the protection of Washington, and their reception was of the marked, heartfelt character which both the gallant Sixth and the citizens of Boston will long remember. After partaking of the collation, the regiment was furnished with quarters in the city for to-night, and will leave for Lowell to-morrow. It is understood that they will be mustered out of service in the morning.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Advance of Gen. Cox's Brigade—Precipitate Flight of the Rebels—Burning of the Steamer Julia Maffitt—Rebel Intrenchments—Our Entrance into Charleston, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"UP THE KANAWHA," FIFTEEN MILES FROM GAULEY BRIDGE, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

From the date of this letter you will perceive that the Brigade of Gen. COX is steadily advancing up the Valley of the Kanawha. After a delay of eight or ten days at Camp Pocatallico, which seemed inexplicable to those not in the confidence of the General, an order was issued Tuesday evening to prepare two days' rations, and be ready to march at 4 o'clock the following morning. Owing to a dense fog which arose soon after nightfall, and the unavoidable delay incident to striking tents, it was 8 o'clock Wednesday before the Army took up its line of March. The main column followed the turnpike, which leaves the Kanawha above the mouth of Pocatallico Creek, while the fleet of Government steamers, under the command of the affable Commodore BELLESHOOVER—who is the *beau ideal* of a gentlemanly skipper, although a fresh water "salt"—cautiously felt their way up the stream, the Twelfth Ohio Regiment clearing both banks as the vessels advanced.

Nothing of moment occurred to the main column until they arrived in the vicinity of Tyler Creek, two miles below Charleston, where our skirmishers suddenly came upon a party of rebels, who had just prepared a smoking supper, to which our boys helped themselves, inasmuch as the enemy fled to the hills and they did not like to see it spoil. About this time another party of our men discovered a steamboat "hugging the coast," a mile or two lower down, which was recognized as the *Julia Maffitt*, a vessel known to have been pressed into the rebel service. A piece of rifled cannon was at once unlimbered, and sent a ball crashing through the frail craft, which caused the rebels on board to scamper up the bank in the most laughable manner. Some one, however, tarried long enough to apply the torch to the boat, which no doubt contained a portion of the rebel stores, and in a few minutes she was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Could our General now have thrown a force across the river the retreat of a portion of the rebels at least would have been cut off; but this was impossible, and so they escaped to Charleston.

We were well aware, before leaving Camp Pocatallico, that the enemy had strongly intrenched themselves on Tyler Mountain, and it was to offer them fight at this point that the advance was made; but our brave boys were again doomed to disappointment. The mountain was innocent of rebels, although they could not have abandoned it many hours.

The steamers did not join the main column till noon of Thursday, their advance having been retarded by reports of rebel fortifications on the right ascending bank. The stories of our scouts proved true, for as the boats passed up in the morning, a rifle-pit, fully one fourth of a mile in length, was plainly seen, not more than fifty yards from the bank; but, like that at Tyler mountain, it was deserted.

A junction of our forces having now been effected, the army at once moved on to Elk River, which debouches into the Kanawha at Charleston, where the army encamped for the night. We would have crossed the stream at once, and marched through the town the same evening, but for the fact that the rebels had partially destroyed the beautiful suspension bridge which spans Elk River at this spot, rendering it unsafe for passage. Not content with burning a portion of the flooring, they nearly severed the strands which support the structure, and did their work, too, in the most bungling manner. A more shameless piece of vandalism I never witnessed. While the army slept, a company of sappers and miners repaired the damage, and yesterday the army, nearly five thousand strong, marched through the streets of Charleston.

Kanawha County, of which Charleston is the shire town, gave a large majority for the Union when the vote on the secession ordinance was taken, and I have no doubt the friends of the Union still outnumber its enemies two to one. The secession element, however, is active and working, while the Unionists are generally passive, and greatly disinclined to take up arms in behalf of their principles. The heresy of States rights affects even those who will not consent that a State has any rights which conflict with the welfare of the whole. An intelligent and wealthy gentleman who had an interview with Gen. COX some days ago, said: "I am a Union man, always was, and always expect to be. I have battled the monstrous doctrine of secession with all my might; but I would sever my right arm from my body before I would raise it against Virginia." Thus you see why it is that a few rebels, even in this part of the country, have been able to accomplish so much. The professed friends of the Union would offer little or no resistance to the lawless acts of those in open rebellion, lest they should be thought enemies of the State. They have permitted themselves to be disarmed, and their property to be pressed into the rebel service, without so much even as a protest. Of course, since WISE and his "Legion," as it is called, commenced their work of desolation in this fertile valley, a protest would have availed them nothing; but early in the Summer, when they knew themselves to be largely in the majority, they are said to have been as inactive as they are now. How much they have suffered for the want of such a leader as FRANK P. BLAIR or JOHN S. CARLILE, they themselves can best tell. There is hardly a farm in the valley from which a horse or a wagon or army subsistence has not been taken by WISE and his men, who have not so much as given them worthless State scrip in return. They seem to have acted upon the principle—

> "That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

A prominent dry goods merchant of Charleston said to me yesterday, "I have not enough muslin in my store to make a shirt. The rebels forced my doors yesterday as they fled, and helped themselves to what they wanted." I afterward found that others were served in the same way. These innumerable acts of lawlessness, you may rest assured, have not done the rebel cause any good.

The entrance of our army into Charleston was the occasion of considerable rejoicing. Here and there could be seen a grum-looking face, but the prevalence of a Union feeling was unmistakable. The Stars and Stripes once more fluttered in the breeze, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and nearly everybody seemed glad that the day of their deliverance had come. Some of our men, however, were uncharitable enough to say they had no doubt WISE was just as cordially received, and that the sympathies of the Charlestonians were with the "upper dog in the fight." In the language of BENEDICK, "I cannot tell; I think not."

For the last thirty miles, we have had unmistakable evidences of a hasty flight on the part of the "Legion." At one place we found a considerable quantity of provisions, clothing, camp kettles, and about thirty flint-lock muskets, partially destroyed by fire; at another, an iron 6-pounder; and at a third, about fifty tents and tent poles, a lot of medical stores, cartridges, and other weighty matter which had been cast aside because it retarded their flight. We have also captured all the official correspondence of the Kanawha division of the rebel army from April to July, a number of company muster rolls, and a quantity of private letters, which the owners would no doubt like to be in possession of once more. It is said by the people on our line of march that WISE received orders from Gen. LEE, a day or two ago, to hasten out of the valley, or McCLELLAN would cut off his retreat. This is partially confirmed by a letter found this morning, dated "Charleston, July 24," which the orthography and chirography show to be genuine. It is from a young man in the Legion to his sister in Eastern Virginia, and says the Army is pushing for Covington; that the hills here are swarming with Yankees, and that they feel it their duty to defend their own part of the State first. If WISE's retreat is not cut off by a portion of McCLELLAN's command, we shall not have a fight in the Kanawha Valley. The Virginians are too fleet for us to overtake them. Moreover, their ranks are rapidly thinning by desertions, and they do not feel themselves able to fight us, even with the choice of position. I shall accompany our troops to Gauley Bridge, and possibly to where a junction is made with the column from Laurel Hill, and if there be no battle by that time, I think I shall return.

I cannot close this letter, already too long, without saying a few words concerning this division of the grand Army of the Union. The men have no confidence whatever in their leader, and are already in a state of insubordination. An indignation meeting was held this morning, and more than half the brigade threatened to return. They finally determined to go on until they met ROSECRANS, who is said to be leading the McCLELLAN division, and there insist upon being transferred to his command. Last night our men were encamped between two high hills, and most of them compelled to sleep on the bare ground, although their tents were in wagons hard by. If WISE had attacked us last night with five hundred men, our rout would have been complete. *Not a picket was thrown out.* This system of carrying on a war in an enemy's country, and especially when the enemy is thought to be only a few miles in advance, is certainly a novel one, and original with Brig.-Gen. COX, who, perhaps, has adopted it as the speediest way of winning his spurs.

OCCIDENT.

WISE'S FLIGHT FROM GAULEY BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The War Department has received the following, direct from Gen. ROSENCRANS, by telegraph:

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Gen. COX reached Gauley Bridge on the 29th ult. Gov. WISE fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured 1,000 muskets and several kegs of cannon powder. Many of the inhabitants of that section, who have hitherto been strong Secessionists, denounce Gov. WISE for the wanton destruction of property, and were abandoning him and his cause. His Western troops are rapidly disbanding their forces. The Valley of the Kanawha is now free from rebel troops.

GOV. WISE COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Lieut. BURGESS, of the Seventh Regiment, and the Cleveland *Plaindealer's* correspondent writing from Bullstown, Va., under date of July 28, says that Gen. TYLER reached Bulltown that day and found that the rebels had fled. Gen. TYLER advanced to Flatwoods, but the rebels still fled, hearing there that Gen. COX had driven Gov. WISE from Charlestown. Gen. TYLER considered Gov. WISE completely surrounded.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 31,
via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Lieut. ASHLEY left the Fortress yesterday on an expedition, with 300 men and several pieces of artillery, on board the propellers *Cadwalader*, *Fanny* and *Adriatic*. Their destination was up the Bay. They have not yet been heard from.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN made a balloon ascension this morning. He attained an elevation of 1,000 feet, and was able to observe a circuit of 30 miles in diameter, making some useful observations as to the position of the enemy.

No traces of the Confederates are seen in the vicinity of Hampton, which is a perfect picture of a deserted village.

JOHN TYLER's house is occupied by a large number of contraband.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. EMORY, of the Third (new) Regiment of United States Cavalry, has taken ground to form a camp for his men, adjoining Pittsburgh, Pa., where his head-quarters have been located by the War Department. Five recruiting offices are open for the organization of the regiment, but it proceeds very slowly. The officers are all on hand, of course. A letter from the Colonel to the authorities, asking power to buy horses and begin drill at once, is under consideration. The camp of the Third is in "Linden Grove," near Oakland, and a little outside of Pittsburgh.

The reports received from the United States sailing frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50, which sailed from Philadelphia for the blockading service, announces the seizure of the brig *Herald*, loaded with stores, and bound to Liverpool, England. The steam gun-boat *Albatross*, 6, of the Chesapeake Division, which is expected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs, reports the recapture of the schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport, Mass. The schooner is also expected here.

We have twice published lists of vessels chartered and purchased by the United States Government. Annexed is an alphabetical table of merchant ships now in the employ of, or owned by, the Navy Department, so far as their names can be obtained, up to this day. Gun-boats have an asterisk (*) attached to their names:

1. Albatross.*
2. Adriatic.*
3. Alabama.
4. Anthracite.
5. Adger, James.
6. Amanda.
7. Brazilera.
8. Baltic.
9. Boston.
10. Badger.
11. Brune, J. W.
12. Benton.
13. Black Diamond.
14. Baltimore.
15. Coyler, R. R.*
16. Conestoga.*
17. Connecticut.
18. Columbia.
19. Coatzacoalcos.
20. Cambridge.
21. City of New-York.
22. Cadwallader, F.
23. Chesapeake.
24. Cahawba.
25. Dorme.
26. Dawn.*
27. Daylight.*
28. De Soto.
29. Daniel Webster.
30. Empire City.
31. Elizabeth.
32. Eureka.
33. Freeborn.*
34. Franklin.
35. Fanny Gardiner.
36. Fanny.
37. Florida.
38. Farmer.
39. Fear Not.
40. Floyd.
41. Gemsbock.
42. Georgia.
43. Gem of the Seas.
44. Huntsville.
45. Heartt, T. B.
46. Herschell.
47. Hale, A. B.
48. Illinois.
49. Ironsides.
50. Jersey Blue.
51. Kuhn.
52. Keystone State.
53. Kill Von Kull.
54. Lexington.
55. Locust Point.
56. Monticello.
57. Montgomery.
58. Massachusetts.*
59. Mount Vernon.*
60. Maryland.*
61. Mississippi.
62. Matanzas.
63. Marion.
64. National Guard.
65. Nashaun.
66. Nashville.
67. New-York.
68. Ocean Queen.
69. Penguin.*
70. Peabody, George.
71. Patapsco.
72. Patron.
73. Phelps.
74. Philadelphia.
75. Putnam, General.
76. Quaker City.*
77. Resolute.*
78. Reliance.
79. Rhode Island.
80. Roanoke.
81. Roman.
82. Spaulding, R. R.
83. South Carolina.
84. Stars and Stripes.
85. Star of the West.
86. Star of the South.
87. Sparks, Joseph.
88. Swan, Thomas.
89. Sophia.
90. Satellite.
91. S. R. Hall.
92. Tyler, A. O.
93. Three others in Cincinnati.
96. Trenton.
97. Union.
98. Uncle Ben.
99. Vanderbilt.
100. Valley City.
101. Wanderer.
102. Woodworth, W.
103. Woodhull.
104. Whilden, W.
105. Woodward.
106. Young Rover.

There are about 40 others, whose names will be printed when they are obtained.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the Army in this City, yesterday, from the Secretary of War, calling for several companies of United States Regulars. In compliance with it, 240 unattached recruits were mustered on Governor's Island and dispatched to the seat of war. They are to fill vacancies in the United States forces caused by the battle of Bull Run.

A detachment of United States Cavalry (unmounted) will leave the Hudson-street rendezvous to-day for the dépôt at Carlisle, Penn., where they will be provided with horses and general equipments. They will be immediately attached to regiments in active service—probably the gallant Second—in Virginia.

The United States steam gun-boat *Iriquois*, 6, which returned some time since from the Mediterranean squadron, and subsequently from an unsuccessful search for the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard last evening. She is to be employed on the coast, assisting the blockade fleet, and looking after the interests of American commerce.

The *Pampero* and *Kuhn*, vessels lately chartered or bought by the Government, have arrived at the Navy-yard.

Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, late executive officer U. S. Marines, at Portsmouth, N. H., reported for duty yesterday, to Maj. BREVOORT, at the Brooklyn Barracks. Capt. DOUGHTY was some time since ordered from this station to replace Capt. DELANEY, who has been also sent back to his original post. A Summer "cruise" served both.

The United States vessels *Vixen*, *Varina* and *Crawford* are anchored off the Battery.

The steam corvette *Richmond*, 14, has got her armament on board, and will probably sail on Saturday. The *Harriet Lane* is taking in her battery. An addition to the *Richmond's* marine guard will be made today. The *Connecticut*, *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *Richmond*, *Harriet Lane* and *North Carolina* are in the stream.

The Cincinnati gun-boats *Lexington*, *A. O. Tyler* and *Conestoga* have at last got down to Lower Albany, thanks to a rise in the water at Portland Bar. It is said that they are to be equipped at New-Albany.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Scouts just in report that JEFF. THOMPSON, with 500 rebels, are encamped thirty miles south of Bird's Point. There are 3,000 between Charleston and New-Madrid, and 7,000 at the latter place.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A dispatch from Nashville, to the *Courier*, says that BEN. McCULLOUGH has defeated Col. SIGEL in Southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and losing 600. The report is not believed at the *Courier* Office.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 29th, says that a Pennsylvania Regiment had been captured by the Confederates.

H. K. STEVENSON, in a card to the Nashville *Union*, this morning, says Judge CATRON will not undertake to hold the Federal Court at Nashville again, no matter what may occur.

DEPARTURE OF THE ONONDAGA COUNTY CAVALRY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Onondaga County Cavalry, Capt. MOSCHELL, departed for Washington at 10:20 to-night, to join Col. VAN ALLEN's Cavalry Regiment. The company is eighty strong, and is composed of the very best material. A young bride, Mrs. Cook, accompanies them as Daughter of the Regiment.

OUR WOUNDED AT MANASSAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A letter has been received here from a young Philadelphian, HARRY ROCKAFELLOW, of the New-York Seventy-first, who was wounded and captured in the late battle, which seems to give assurance that Sudley Hospital was not burnt, and that he is treated kindly.

THE PRIZE BRIG HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The prize brig *Herald*, with a cargo of naval stores and tobacco, from Beaufort, S. C., bound to Liverpool, and which was captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence* on the 16th of July, has arrived here.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIXEN.

VESSELS ASHORE NORTH OF CAPE HENRY.

The United States Surveying schooner *Vixen*, PHELPS, arrived yesterday from the capes of Virginia, where she has been engaged in surveying. On July 26, twenty-five miles south of Cape Henry, spoke the United States sloop *Dale*, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Between Cape Henry and ten miles south of that point, saw eleven vessels ashore, five of which were ships. They had all apparently been put ashore recently, and were more or less stripped.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Recent trials, by order of the Government, of WIARD's steel rifled cannon, served with HOTCHKISS' shot and shell, have resulted in demonstrating the great superiority of both the gun and projectiles. So satisfactory, indeed, were these trials that orders have been given for seven thousand of the shot and shell for the State of Ohio, while Mr. WIARD has received orders for a large number of his rifled cannon—six to fifty-pounders for the Navy, and six and twelve-pounders for the field service—also several batteries for the State of Illinois.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Card in the TIMES of this morning, inserted, doubtless, with the best intention, but without my knowledge or consent, gives me undue credit, and, by implication, does injustice to my superior officers.

The statement that the Captain of my company was overpowered with the heat is correct, but both he and my Lieutenants acted in every respect as officers and soldiers should. The First Lieutenant was wounded by the explosion of a shell, and was carried from the field in consequence, and the Second Lieutenant was disabled in the first charge made. As the next in rank, it was then my duty to take command.

I have no recollection of having killed a rebel Colonel, as "Justice" affirms, nor do I know that a "large number" of the enemy fell by my hand, although I of course did all in my power to thin the ranks of the Secessionists.

THOS. R. HUSER,
Orderly Sergeant in Eighth Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 1.

CAPT. E. L. VIELE.

Among the nominees for a Brigadier-Generalship was mentioned yesterday JOHN H. VIELE. Capt. E. L. VIELE is the gentleman talked of.

THE FIRST ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In accordance with General Order No. 47, of July 25, 1861, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of the Potomac, comprising the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia. Head-quarters for the present at Washington.

The following named officers are announced upon the Division Staff:

Brevet Major S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major J. G. BARNARD, Corps of Engineers.
Captain S. VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain H. F. CLARKE, Commissary of Subsistence.
Major W. F. BARRY, Fifth Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.

(Official.)
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ILLINOIS ACTIVE.

The Chicago *Journal*, of July 28, says: More than forty companies have been tendered the Governor for the United States' service, since Tuesday morning last. At least thirty thousand men, besides those in the field, are now organized in this State, and anxious to "go to the wars." Egypt is rising *en masse*. Gentlemen were in Springfield, yesterday, tendering troops, not by companies, but by whole regiments. They report that more than half the men in that region are ready to enlist, and if the other half are required they will be ready.

[*For other Rebellion News see Third and Eighth Pages.*]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English Press on the President's Message.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

Health of the Emperor Napoleon Improving.

A New Levy for the French Navy Ordered.

The Attempt on the Life of the King of Prussia made by a Political Lunatic.

The Difficulty Between the Spanish and Haytian Governments.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which left Liverpool on the 20th at about 8½ A. M., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 21st July, passing Cape Race on Sunday evening last, whence a brief summary of her news was forwarded, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown shortly afternoon on the 18th July, and at Liverpool on the 19th.

In the House of Commons on the 18th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that most satisfactory accounts had been received from Mr. BRUCE, the Ambassador to China, reporting that the mission had been received at Peking in the most friendly manner, and that its relations with the authorities gave a satisfactory prospect of establishing commercial intercourse with China on a much better footing than has hitherto existed.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave some explanations as to certain charges which he had brought on a former occasion against the Grand Duke of Modena, and which he had been requested by the Marquis of NORMANBY to withdraw. He regretted that these charges had been construed in a more severe light than he had intended, but he could not withdraw the main principle of the statement he had made.

Mr. DISRAELI rose to a point of order, and objected that Mr. GLADSTONE was using arguments which could not be replied to, as there was no motion before the House.

The Speaker said there was no objection to a personal explanation, but a controversy on this occasion would be irregular and inconvenient.

The subject was then postponed.

The Bunkruptcy bill, as amended by the House of Lords, was taken up, and after considerable debate, the amendment striking out the appointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy was disagreed to by a majority of 44.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, the subject of Poland was debated, and hopes were generally expressed that the Russian Government would deal liberally by the Poles. Government promised to produce the correspondence of 1831-32 with Russia on Polish affairs.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. CONINGHAM again presented the petition of Mr. O'MALLY IRWIN, charging Mr. LEVER and others with fraud in the matter of the Galway contract.

Mr. LEVER indignantly denied the imputation, and courted an investigation.

The petition was received by a majority of 21, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KINGLAKE put some questions to Government, relative to rumors of the intended cession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

A general debate ensued, in the course of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke in strong terms against any such project, the realization of which would terminate the alliance between France and England, and could not be permitted without the general concurrence of Europe. He, however, had faith in Baron RICASOLI's statement, that Italy would not cede another inch of ground.

The extraordinary affray in London between a Mr. ROBERTS and Major MURRAY, at the apartments of the former, had resulted in the death of Mr. ROBERTS; and Major MURRAY, although progressing favorably, was not out of danger. The cause of this mysterious affair remained a mystery, and as Mr. ROBERTS was unconscious some time before his death his deposition could not be taken.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the well-known barrister, and Ex-Member of Parliament, had been formally disbarred by the benchers of the Inner Temple, London, on account of the scandal which he has recently given rise to.

The prosecution in the case of the Baron VIDIL, charged with an attempt to kill his son, had been withdrawn, the son refusing to give evidence. It was not known whether the Crown would prosecute.

Letters from Vichy report the Emperor still looking poorly, but, nevertheless, deriving benefit from the waters of that place.

M. DE ST. GEORGE, formerly Director of the Imperial Printing Office, and whose disappearance, on account of heavy embarrassments, has been already reported, had been appointed French Consul in Austrailia.

M. EDGAR NEY had been sent on an extraordinary mission to Berlin.

The Paris *Pays* asserts that there is no truth in the reports that the French Army at Rome is to be increased.

The Light Cavalry at Paris were being practiced in the rapid establishment of telegraphic wires during a supposed engagement. The wires are fixed to lances.

The *Moniteur* contains a report addressed by the Minister of Marine to the Emperor, which is followed by an Imperial decree approving of the conclusions of the report, and ordering a levy of men for the Navy as follows: First, from among those sailors who have not yet served the State; Second, in case of an insufficiency, from among the class who have served the shortest time of their period of service.

Another decree establishes bounties for those sailors who reënter the Navy after their period of service has expired.

There were rumors of the pay of Senators being raised from 30,000 to 50,000 francs.

The Bourse was inanimate and drooping. Rentes closed 67.75.

The Count SAN MARTINO had left Naples.

The *Nationalities* asserts that when King Vic-

Victor Emanuel had read the Emperor Napoleon's letter, he said:

"I am happy to see that my august ally approves the line of policy which my Government has followed. The good news which you bring will fill all true friends of Italy with joy."

The Consistory which was to have been held at Rome on the 15th, had been postponed till the 23d of July.

A Vienna telegram of the 18th, confirms the statement that Baron Vay and Count Szeesen had tendered their resignations, and that the same had been accepted. It further says: "Count Forgach has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary. The Constitution of February is maintained. The Imperial rescript, in reply to the address, will be dispatched to Hungary to-morrow."

Further particulars relative to the attempt on the life of the King state that Oscar Berker, the man who fired the pistols, is supposed to be a political lunatic. He twice saluted the King on the promenade without any notice being taken of him. He passed the King a third time, and rushing at him, fired two shots in quick succession. One bullet penetrated the collar of the King's coat and tore his cravat, causing a slight contusion in the neck of His Majesty.

Madrid journals state that the Spanish squadron at St. Domingo had received orders to present itself before Port-au-Prince, to demand immediate satisfaction from the Haytian Government for the invasion of the territory of St. Domingo, and, in the event of its being refused, to blockade that capital.

The Queen had arrived at Valladolid, and been warmly received.

Hopes were entertained that the plot of the late insurrection at Loja would be discovered.

FROM PARIS.

How the President's Message Was Received—The French Journals—Compliment to Mr. Burlingame—Cassius M. Clay—French Finances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The Americans in Paris—the few Secessionists excepted, of course—are delighted with the President's Message, and with the measures he recommends. The talk of compromise, brought out by the last two steamers, produced a painful impression, and the more so, as it gave rise to many erroneous and ill-sounding comments in the French Press.

The manner in which the *Moniteur* notices the Message is worthy of a passing remark. The entire Message has not yet been received; we have only a short *résumé* of the telegraph. But to this was appended the exact words pronounced by the President on the subject of foreign relations, as follows:

"The extreme moderation of the Government lasted so long that several foreign Powers had already made arrangements in view of a speedy dissolution of the Union; but now I am happy to state that the sovereignty and the rights of the United States are everywhere respected by the foreign Powers."

All the other papers published the dispatch thus; but the *Moniteur*, when it arrived at this last part of the dispatch, said, "and then the President adds some appreciations on the position of foreign Governments on the subject of the American dispute." Does the *Moniteur* mean by this that perhaps Mr. Lincoln is mistaken?

Last week the telegraph brought the statement that the southern portion of California was preparing to withdraw from the Union, and thereupon one of the French writers hostile to the Union drew the attention of his readers to the extraordinary fact "that California, a Free State, was about to join the Southern Confederacy." He then goes on to depict the wide-spread difference of opinion which exists throughout every portion of the country, and at last arrives at the verdict that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

The *Pays*, the journal of M. de Cassagnac, has dwindled in circulation to a point which forebodes a speedy death, or some change of a violent nature, which may serve to resuscitate it. How much of this decline in the popularity of the paper is to be attributed to its rampant doctrines in favor of American Slavery we have no means of knowing; but one thing is certain, the preaching of these unnatural doctrines in its columns and the decline of its popularity were coincident.

Since M. de Cassagnac's advent on the *Constitutionnel*, that paper seems to be falling into the same unhappy mistakes on the American question as did the *Pays*. No French paper now labors so hard for the cause of the Slave Confederacy a the *Constitutionnel*; no paper publishes so many school-boy falsehoods, so many threadbare Southern arguments, as this paper. It is true all its articles affect an unimpeachable impartiality; but this renders only the more striking the want of dignity, the absolute littleness of the system. For although nine out of every ten readers of the paper are probably opposed to the Slave Confederacy and do not desire its success, they may yet not take deep enough interest in the matter to look beyond the surface, and thus their opinions may become biased. M. Grandguillot, the able Editor of the paper, whose sympathies are entirely with the American Government in this quarrel, was lately remonstrated with for having thus abandoned his American columns to the Philistines of the South, when he replied, "Oh, I haven't time to attend to American affairs; I give that up entirely to the gentlemen charged with that department." But, M. Grandguillot, if you don't wish to see your paper compromised in its dignity, if you don't wish to see it pass over, soul and body, to the defence of a system abhorred by nine out of every ten of your readers, you had better look a little to your American columns.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning the speeches made by Mr. Carl Schurz and the Queen of Spain, on the occasion of the reception by her Majesty of the American Minister. These speeches contain nothing remarkable beyond an apparent sincerity in the warm expressions of friendship of the two Powers to each other. The length of the Queen's speech, however, as well as of that she delivered on the occasion of Mr. Preston's retirement, is quite unusual among European monarchs.

Mr. Burlingame, who is still in Paris awaiting his instructions for the China mission, has had quite a compliment paid him for his liberal opinions. The Committee of Roman citizens, who brought to Paris the mammoth petition to Napoleon in favor of making Rome the Capital of the new Kingdom of Italy, learning that Mr. Burlingame was in Paris, asked to wait upon him in a body, to tender him their thanks for his defence of Italy and Italian independence. Mr. Burlingame did not deem it proper to receive these gentlemen in an official way, but replied that he would be glad to see them all as individuals.

Mr. Faulkner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his political position the most anomalous on record, for he is claimed by four Governments: the Government of the United States, the Government of the Confederate States, the Government of Eastern and the Government of Western Virginia,—while two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner lives at Martinsburg. He sails by the *Fulton* on the 23d, and it is to be hoped that by the time he arrives home the said farm will have passed under the undisputed jurisdiction of the good old Union.

Mr. Clay, American Minister to Russia, feels hurt at the attacks that have been made upon him in the American papers, because, in his indignation at the misrepresentations of the English Press, he wrote a letter to the London *Times* in defence of his country. Mr. Clay very justly feels that his long life of exertions in favor of the free soil cause, and the laudableness of his intentions, ought at least, even if his letter had been an error, to have secured for him more delicacy of treatment at the hands of his friends of the American Press.

The French financial world is falling to pieces. Since the Mires explosion we have had two other Swartwouts: M. de St. Georges, Director of the Imperial Printing Office, and now M. Calley de St. Paul, a heavy Bourse operator, and father-in-law of Gen. Fleury. MALAKOFF.

FRENCH VIEWS ON SECESSION.

Interesting Discussion in the Paris Society of Political Economy, on the Nature and Prospects of the Secession Movement—Views of Mr. John Mill, M. Laboulaye, M. Wolowski, and Others.

The last number of the *Journal des Economiste* contains a report of a conversation in the Paris Society of Political Economy on the "Economical Effects of Secession in the United States." Mr. John Stuart Mill, one of the most distinguished thinkers and ablest writers of the age, happened to be in Paris and took part in the conversation, which was shared by M. Laboulaye, author of an excellent book on the United States, (*Historie Politique des Etats Unis*,) which is not as well known as it should be; M. Garnier, M. Wolowski, and other distinguished Economists and Publicists. We translate the conversation, from which the American reader will see both the limitations of the thoughts of even the best foreign observer, on the American question, and at the same time how warmly they sympathize with the cause of the Republic:

M. Joseph Garnier did not think that the separation of the Northern and Southern States would be so great a misfortune as it had been considered when treating of the dissentions between the two sections of the Republic. It is well-known that when the Union was formed, there were but three millions inhabitants; there are now over thirty millions, and it is very possible that a combination that was highly advantageous at the end of the last century may not be at all suitable at the middle of this. It would, therefore, have been more rational on the part of the North had it propsed a public discussion of the question of separation and had a vote of the Southern population, rather than to have acted by force after the manner of European Governments, and drowned protests in blood. Such a course would have been more glorious to the States of the North in general, and Mr. Lincoln in particular, than the arming of militia and the combat that must ensue. It would, moreover, have been a fine lesson for Europe, which stands in great need of the like. Even supposing that the North prove victorious, the hatred of the South will only be the more intense and the more fruitful in dissensions. Less than ever will the States of the South be united with those of the North. If a servile insurrection should take place, it would be for the present generation the worst possible solution of the question of Slavery, on account of the horrors which both whites and blacks would undergo. If, as is more probable, a compromise is brought about after various engagements, such compromises will be made on the backs of the blacks, whose chains will only be riveted the closer, and at the sacrifice of commercial liberty, for which the Southern States will make concessions to those of the North. If, on the other hand, they had proceeded by way of regular discussion through the vote of the population of the South, either secession would not have taken place, and things would have remained in their old condition, with a new impulse in favor of emancipation; or else secession would have taken place, and in that case the South would in a short time have been obliged of its own accord to proceed to emancipation in order to avoid the danger of a slave-rising, as also in order to render agricultural labor more profitable. Secession, moreover, will put an end to that *amour propre* which plays a great part in this affair, and which is one of the causes of the resistance of the slaveholders, who are not willing to give in to the men of the North; for all experience proves that every manifestation in the North results in an insurrection, and an increase of oppression in the South.

M. Laboulaye, (member of the Institute,) said it was very true that people always treated as a crime on the part of the victim the interest which others take in him, and that it would always be proved that those who suffer are wrong, while all the virtues are on the side of the oppressors. However it might be, M. Laboulaye did not think that silence had ever profited oppressed classes. As to the effects of secession, M. Laboulaye examined what its bearings would be on Slavery. He showed that Slavery was only possible while the Slave States were backed up by the Union, which surrounded them like a protecting wall. But when the Northern States should no longer stand sentinel, it would be impossible to sustain Slavery with frontiers so extended and so easy to cross, such as those along the Ohio, for example. Secession, therefore, cannot but weaken Slavery, and awaken in the slave the love of liberty.

M. De Lavergne, (member of the Institute,) would like, if such of the members as were most familiar with matters in the United States would reply to these two questions: *Why do the Southern States so ardently demand separation? Why do the Northern States refuse it?* It seems, indeed, as though both acted against their interests. The Southern States, in separating, expose themselves to an almost inevitable servile war, and renounce that forced protection with which the rest of the Confederation covered them. The Northern States, on the other hand, in accepting secession, would free themselves from a gangrened member, and would get rid of that complicity with the odious institution of Slavery which has hitherto dragged them into so many sad and mortifying concessions: they would become at once more free and more really powerful. The Anglo-Saxon race has the reputation of havidg a very clear idea of its own interest; but in this case it seems wholly to overlook it. Whether the North masters the South, or the South masters the North, either would probably be very much embarrassed with its conquest. Everything, therefore, leads us to conclude that after a great many threats the end of the whole matter will be a compromise.

M. Laboulaye replied that the question of M. de Lavergne is to-day in everybody's mouth. It is evident that the South cannot but lose by secession, and we can't see what interest the North can have in forcibly retaining States that wish to separate; but in the life of societies, as in that of individuals, ideas, passions, good or bad, are often as powerful as interests. Since the day that the North abolished Slavery, since the West was inundated with free populations, the South has felt that in order not to be overwhelmed in the Confederation, it was necessary, at all hazards, to maintain and to *propagate* Slavery. Hence an ambitious policy, steadily pursuing for thirty years this single object. Hence the conquest of Texas, and the introduction of slavery on free soil; hence the Cuban expeditions and the fillibustering of Walker. Hence also, the successive invasion of the Presidency and the Administration by Southerners. A slave policy has ruled the Republic, and, as Channing foresaw, it has lowered the United States in the estimation of Europe. This slave policy produced the fugitive slave law which puts the Free States at the service of the South; it dictated the Dred Scott decision, according to whose teaching the slave is a thing which the proprietor can transport everywhere with him. It was Slavery entering in detail into a free country. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was the protest of public honesty against these shameless usurpations. Why does the North not separate? Why? Because the South is the land of Washington—it is the soil of the old Colonies. For eighty years they have shared the same life, the same interests, the same country. Not in a day are such ties to be broken. *Besides the North does not believe that the people of the South really wish separation.*

Thus far the secession leaders have not dared to appeal to universal suffrage. There might be more than one regret and more than one repentant return. Europe, whose judgment has such weight in the New World, needs to form a clear idea as to this great question. Its moral sanction may turn the scale. On the side of the South is *Ambition*; on the side of the North is *Patriotism*; it is the last struggle of Freedom and Slavery.

M. Clamageran said his convictions had been too well expressed by M. Laboulage, for him to need to take advantage of his turn.

M. Villiaume thought that, in an economic aspect Secession, with which the Union is menaced, could only profit humanity; for the South would either be conquered or prove the conqueror. In the first case Slavery would be abolished; in the second case the South can only triumph by purchasing the connivance, or at least the neutrality of its unhappy slaves—that is by mitigating their present and future lot. But who doubts of the victory of men who abhor Slavery, over those who are vile enough to sustain it? The men of the North will call the slaves to liberty in this sacred war; they will give them arms and a leader, and then their barbarous masters will be reduced to beg for mercy.

Mr. John Stuart Mill sustained the observations of M. Laboulaye. The question between the North and South of the American Union is a question of passion and not of economical interest or of political interest rightly understood, whatever may be the motive urged on either side. What is now passing there has taken place many a time before in Europe in circumstances of similar gravity. The Southern States are mastered by a passion which blinds them and prevents them from weighing their true interests and the dangers which threaten them. *They are in a frame of mind which is the result of Slavery. These men, accustomed to exercise a daily despotic power over their fellows, cannot bear control, criticism or resistance. They draw a blind confidence from their heated and unruly tempers, and they so exaggerate their strength as really to imagine that they can bring the North to terms. Such is always the effect of the exercise of absolute power over one's fellow man.* The passion which inspires the North is born of nobler and worthier sentiments. They wish to preserve to the Republic the prestige which it has enjoyed up to the present time, and they think that the maintainance of political bonds with the Southern States is necessary for the preservation of this prestige. It is on patriotism that they rely to effect this object.

FROM LONDON.

Dull Times—The Queen's Health—Discouraging Prospects—Lord Palmerston's Policy—Another Reform Bill Expected, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

The papers announce every day the departure of more distinguished persons from London. The Park is not so full every afternoon as it was a month ago. Tradespeople are selling off their stock for what it will bring, and complain bitterly of the badness of the season.

The Queen's state of mind, which, if not insanity as has been said, is, at all events, morbid and unhealthy, has checked all sorts of display. It is not that anyone feels so deep a grief for the Duchess of Kent as to prevent them from enjoying themselves or from wearing new clothes. On the contrary, I fancy there are very few English subjects who troubled their heads about the matter, and there are not many whose happiness would be much disturbed by the state of the Queen's health. But Her Majesty is the first lady in England, and at the head of society, so that she has a great power to encourage or discourage gaiety and display. This year she has discouraged it, and consequently all the world has been contented with the smallest quantity of new clothes, furniture, equipages, and other necessities of society, until the London tradespeople are half-ruined. Besides this, nearly all their American patronage is cut off, and an enormous quantity of gold, that would have been spent here, has been drawn off to New-York; so that there are few shops in London which are able now to reckon up any respectable balance in their favor on closing their accounts up to the 1st of July.

Nor is the future prospect at all encouraging. In America, matters may be expected to mend towards Autumn. It is contrary to all reason and experience that trade should continue there absolutely stagnant for more than six months, especially since we have no lower deep possible beyond our present one. Advices already speak very encouragingly of some branches of trade, and as matters begin to grow accustomed to the new state of the country, the improvement will become general. Here, on the contrary, the pressure is yet to come; for between now and Midwinter, the stock of cotton on hand must be exhausted, mills must begin to discharge hands and work on short time, traders who have done poorly during the last six months must contract their expenses. Until February trade will be dull under any circumstances, and this prospect will cause a universal contraction. Still, I do not believe there will be more than a sharp temporary pressure here, for the nation is immensely wealthy and has so large a reserved fund to fall back on when its receipts are cut off, that it would need a frightful pressure indeed to shake it seriously. The efforts to obtain cotton from other regions than from our Cotton States have been great, and will probably be to a certain point successful; at least a supply may be obtained large enough to tide over the Winter, and by next Spring a portion of our cotton will probably find its way over here, even if we are not by that time in possession of the whole supply. By that time, too, we may expect a revival of the American trade which will be felt in England. In short, it seems likely that the shock of our civil war will be considerably softened by the time it reaches these shores, and if so, we may dismiss all fears of English interference with our blockade, while England will be only too glad to find herself next year independent of our cotton. I only repeat to you the optimist's view of affairs. There is here also, it is fair to say, a pessimist party, who are by no means so sanguine.

Lord Palmerston and his party belong, of necessity, to the optimists, and he is said to be meditating a stroke which looks as if he felt some confidence in his security, so far as external affairs go. What the circumstances of it are, I do not know, nor does any one, further than rumor goes. But it has been evident for some time that this Parliament is beyond curing. The Ministry have demoralized it. There were days, and there will be again if a strong man rises, when Parliament did not dare treat with anything but respect, a Ministerial measure. Even on the smallest measures the Ministry were supreme and ought to be. The instant their orders were disobeyed, they threw down their badges of office and gave way to some other class of men, who maintained the dignity of rulers of the nation with the same punctilious pride. It is not many years since Lord Palmerston himself would have retired on a tenth part of the provocation he has received this Spring. But the present Ministry is a loose and unhomogeneous body, made up of many different and unsympathizing sections; supported by the questionable aid of the radicals, and yet, under the ægis of Lord Palmerston's conservatism, controlling a certain proportion of Tory strength. No one strong will rules the Cabinet. No one decided character is stamped on the measures which it brings forward. Not seldom the Ministry itself is divided in opinion as to the advisability of its own propositions, and again and again it has happened that the Ministerial bench has gone into the lobby divided, and perhaps a majority voting against itself; a sight that would have made some Premiers stare and gasp. The evil has reached such a point that the authority of the Government is disregarded; its measures contemptuously rejected or mutilated in their most essential points, and it has had absolutely to yield to this spirit of insubordination rather than adopt any active means of correcting it. The story is now, however, that this state of things is to last no longer. Lord Palmerston is going to bring forward a measure next Spring, by which he is to stand or fall. This measure is said to be the long-expected Reform bill; on it, the present Parliament is to be dissolved, and a new one chosen, and on the new elections the fate of the Ministry will depend.

But this is not all. The story goes still further, that the character of this new bill is not to be so liberal as a part of Lord Palmerston's colleagues could wish. Hence, symptoms of disintegration are already showing themselves in the Cabinet. To this cause the step of Lord John Russell is attributed, in accepting the degradation of a Peerage. Lord John no doubt takes this step knowingly, and means to intimate to the world that he sees no longer any prospect of serving his country usefully in his old sphere. The days of the great Whig chief are numbered. In quitting the House of Commons, he announces his intention to quit active public life, and we may expect to hear before long that he has laid down the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The late death of his brother may have had some influence to this result, for while the Duke of Bedford lived, Lord John wielded the family influence and was sure of a support that was more than merely moral. The present Duke does not, it is said, follow his father's example, and Lord John is not wealthy enough to maintain his position as leader of the Whigs without such powerful aid. His peerage will probably be accompanied by a pension. If the political reason given for his step be true, it is likely that next Spring will see a reconstruction of the Cabinet, a dissolution of Parliament, and very possibly a return of the Tories to power. It is hardly possible that the present Ministry should drag on another year in their present disjointed condition, and yet it is hard to see how any homogenous Cabinet can be formed, capable of commanding the general sympathy of the nation. Mr. Gladstone is distrusted and unpopular with the landed interests. He is considered flighty and unreliable, as well as too deeply mixed up with the Radicals. There is no leading man except Lord Palmerston, who commands general support, and he is old and cannot last forever.

It is not likely that these changes, if they take place, will affect our interests at all. Both sides protest the greatest good will towards our Government, and will, no doubt, make their protestations good, unless the insurgents get the better of us. A change of Ministry now-a-days is a small affair, and does not involve any great change of policy at home or abroad, for the Tories are forced to be liberal in office, as the Liberals are forced to be conservative. This state of things cannot last forever, however, and there must come a time some day when the lines will be drawn tight again, and party spirit rise.

There is already great bustle about filling up the seats now about to come into the market. Lord John represents the city, and two or three rivals are already disputing over his succession. One of them is the Lord Mayor, and I fancy he will stand a good chance. Then it is rumored that Mr. Gladstone means to give up the University of Oxford, which he now represents, and take one of the new seats which has been given to Lancashire. As it seems to be acknowledged that next Spring will see a general election, these changes create little interest, though it is said that Lord John's colleagues are not much pleased at his taking just this moment for his peerage, as it embarrasses them in the Commons.

As usual, the Commons waste valuable time in scolding at Napoleon, and last night Sir Robert Peel, in the course of what we should call a short speech, managed, with real English tact, to insult every nation he spoke of. The best joke is, that the English don't know how offensive their manner is, and would protest warmly against being called insulting. In the same way, the *Times* protests against the President's hint that England at one time did not sympathise with the integrity of our Union, and yet, at the same breath says that we shall ultimately have to let the South go, and we should do it now, if we followed their (the *Times*') advice. Generally, indeed, the President's Message has been caviled over and carped at, in the true newspaper style.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WILL THE LOVE OF THE UNION STAND THE TEST OF TAXATION?

From the London Times, July 18.

"The President's Message is strongly warlike. He calls on Congress for 400,000 men and $400,000,000." Such is the last news from the United States, and *it does not look like flinching, or even like a disposition to limit the objects of the war to the recovery of National property.* It is a straightforward and old-fashioned appeal to the loyalty and pugnacity of the majority of Northerners against the fears and scruples of some and the pockets of all. Such appeals have been addressed too often by monarchs to their subjects where dynastic interests were at stake, but *we had been led to believe that they could never be heard with patience in an assembly of Republicans.* However, we have now an American war budget of European proportions. Nor is this the worst. The old European resource of borrowing is to be freely employed, a national debt is to be created, and the interest of this as well as the current expenses of the year are to be met, not by a sweeping income-tax, but by heavy Customs duties, aided by "light direct taxation." All this is a sad blow to our veneration for American institutions. It seems to show that the Yankees are men of like passions with ourselves, that *they are not only capable of going to war for an idea, and that a sufficiently impracticable one, but of stinting themselves and charging their posterity for the gratification of their martial ardor.*

It is a momentous epoch in the life of a nation, as well as in that of an individual, when receipts and payments no longer balance each other as they once did, and dealings with the money-lender first enter as elements into both sides of the account. Experience shows us that this method of eking out an income recommends itself with fatal facility, and soon becomes almost a necessity. The sum which the Secretary of the United States Treasury now proposes to raise by a loan is trifling compared with the total amount of our national debt, but it is about equivalent to that which the wars of William III. and of the Spanish Succession entailed on this country, and at which Swift and his cotemporaries stood aghast. It is more than thrice as much as the whole annual revenue of the United States a few years ago, and more than five times as much as the entire outstanding public debt of the Union at the same time. Moreover, the enormous burden of taxation involved in this financial scheme will not be borne, as before, by thirty-four States, but in the first instance by those, and those only, that still remain faithful to the Washington Government. Nor must we forget that the productive powers of this residue will be seriously impaired by the subtraction of 400,000 able-bodied men from agriculture and manufactures. It remains to be seen how the public spirit of the North will respond to the very severe test to which it will now be subjected, and whether the passionate desire to maintain the integrity of the Union will be supported by the patient self-sacrifice that can alone reconcile a commercial people to the prospect of war prices and diminished wealth. It is so difficult to follow the rapid transitions of public opinion in America, that we can hardly guess the reception which the Republican Chancellor of the Exchequer will receive from the Democrats. Before Congress separated in the Spring, nothing seemed more certain than that active coercion of the South would not be attempted. Mr. Lincoln all but committed himself to this course, and the attitude of the Press and the party leaders of the North was such as to inspire foreigners with the belief that the secession was accepted as irrevocable. All of a sudden the capture of Fort Sumter fired the dormant patriotism of the Northern towns; volunteers were hurried off from New-York and Boston, foreign nations were abused for not falling in heartily enough with the National enthusiasm, and civil war was organized on a really grand scale. *This time no one can doubt the sincerity of the sentiment.* But, then, it seems to have been taken for granted that the issue would be decided in a single campaign. Even Gen. Scott did not discourage this anticipation, and up to the present we suspect that the most [illegible] of the war party have counted on the South being subjugated or conciliated, somehow or other, before the end of the year. The imposition of taxes on articles of general consumption, reaching every household, will put the matter in a new light, and may, perhaps, lead them to reconsider their repudiation of any compromise.

The military movements hitherto reported are ludicrously disproportioned to the magnitude of the result to be achieved. The skirmish at Great Bethel was a very trifling affair, except so far as it must have shaken the confidence of the National troops in their officers. It is one thing to drive the "rebels" from the south bank of the Potomac, or even to occupy Richmond, but another to reduce and hold in permanent subjection a tract of country nearly as large as Russia in Europe, and inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. We have never questioned the superiority of the North for purposes of warfare, but no war of independence ever terminated unsuccessfully, except where the disparity of force was far greater than it is in this case. Besides, so far as we can at present judge, the Southerners are more earnest and unanimous, and more deeply pledged to their cause than their opponents, with all their ostentation of Union, can possibly be. So long as the slaves remain faithful the Southerners can give their personal services with less difficulty, and the further they are driven back the more they fight on their own ground, and the greater the difficulties of their enemy. But it is idle to multiply reasons for concluding that this controversy must ultimately be settled by some other arbitrament than that of arms. A victory on either side in the battle which was expected when the last telegrams were dispatched might give the victorious party an advantage in negotiation, but it could no more turn the scale than the Battle of Edge-hill determined the fate of the English Civil Wars. In those days there was but one way of deciding a difference of principle, and the cost or probable duration of a contest was the last thing thought of. Perhaps we have grown wiser, or, perhaps, we have only learned the worldly prudence of calculating beforehand the objects to be gained by an indefinite expenditure of blood and treasure. At all events, mere animosity is no longer a *casus belli* in Europe, and the present relations of Austria and Hungary show how possible it is for the most vital internal questions to be discussed between two powerful sections of the same empire without actual bloodshed. *But, of course, after the rebukes we have received from our Transatlantic relations we know better than to quote this old-world example for the guidance of a dashing young nation with its wild oats still to sow.* Austria is almost bankrupt, while the Union is as flush of money as a State with the wealth of a first-rate Power which has hitherto been content with a small establishment must needs be. Heavy taxation will be a new sensation, and no one will pay more for excitement and novelty than a genuine American.

THE CRISIS A TRIAL OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

From the London Times, July 19.

President Lincoln's second Message altogether confirms the impression produced by the first. It is an unpretending and business-like justification of his past policy, and invites Congress, without circumlocution, to provide "the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one." Homely in language and somewhat apologetic in tone, it shows the same clear though not very comprehensive appreciation of the point at issue and the same tenacity of purpose which has characterized Mr. Lincoln's manifestoes. We can imagine the kind of State paper in which Pitt or the First Napoleon would have proclaimed the motives and objects of an European war. But neither the unflinching egotism of the one, nor the majestic argument of the other would have suited the temper of the American public. They regard the war as their own in a sense which can hardly be intelligible to the subjects of the most limited monarchy. * * *

What are these objects, after all, that transcend the paramount importance of preserving peace between neighbors and brethren? This is a point on which the President's Message, with all its elaborate refutation of secession theories, throws very little light. One thing is clear, and that is that Abolitionism has little or nothing to do with it. The word "Slavery" does not occur in this document, and the social question is entirely merged in the constitutional. In fact, if we are to take Mr. Lincoln as our guide, *the English Tories have not greatly erred in regarding the American crisis as a supreme trial of Republican institutions.* He expressly declares it to be so, and, though he describes the object of that form of government in some vague and high-sounding phrases equally applicable to any other, it is well that the people of the United States should be jealous for the honor and integrity of their Constitution. The absurdity of maintaining that the instrument of confederation contained provisions for annuling itself has been amply demonstrated, but what follows? Certainly not that it must be enforced at all hazards—at the risk of ruining those interests which it was designed to secure, of estranging forever those States which it was designed to unite, of bringing into discredit those principles of which it was the earliest embodiment. We cannot think that Mr. Lincoln rises to the height of this practical, but not less lofty argument. He clings to the shadow of consistency by reverting again and again to the legal merits of the question, and animadverts with commendable smartness on the pecuniary malversations of the seceding States, and on the arts of the agitators who "sugar-coated have been drugging the minds of their section for more than thirty years;" preaches the duty of demonstrating to the world, and that, too, by rushing into war, that "ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets;" and makes several very effective retorts upon Mr. Jefferson Davis. He even persists in dealing with a movement which has given birth to a Constitution, a commercial system, a vast army, and unbounded aspirations, as a half-hearted demonstration forced on the good people of the South against their will, and doubts "whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion." We will not say that this is mere trifling, but we do say that it goes some way to show that *Mr. Lincoln and his advisers do not feel the full force of those considerations which have long absorbed all others in the minds of European observers.*

There is one negative feature in this Message which we must not pass over. It contains none of the harsh recriminations against foreign Powers that we had some reason to apprehend, and which, proceeding from an official source, might have impaired, though it could not destroy, the sympathy that we have never ceased to feel for the United States. The President attributes the temporary partiality of Europe for the South—of which we first learnt the existence from American journals—to the extraordinary forbearance of his own Government, leading to an impression "that the early dissolution of our National Union was probable." We are quite ready to admit this or any other imaginary interpretation of an imaginary fact, and even to accept with a good grace the charitable concession of a New-York cotemporary, which perceives "an improved disposition in England," so long as we are not forced to quarrel with one friend because we will not quarrel with another. We have not returned railing for railing, for we respected the sensitiveness of patriotism in the presence of an overwhelming danger. We comment upon the acts of American statesmen as we should comment upon those of our own, though with greater caution and reserve; and when we prefer a frank recognition of Southern independence by the North to the policy avowed in the President's Message, it is solely because we foresee, as bystanders, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

THE WAR ONE FOR LIBERTY.

From the London News, July 19.

President Lincoln's Message sets at rest, with the simplicity of an unchangeable resolve, many idle rumors of a compromise between the so-called State rights of a rebellious minority, and the fundamental principles of National union and National sovereignty which Washington bequeathed to the people of the United States as "sacredly obligatory on all," as "the main pillar in the edifice of real independence," as the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity, of liberty itself. Is that goodly fabric of self-ruling freedom to remain one nation, or to be split up into as many mutually destructive tyrannies as the terrorism of rapacious minorities may establish by virtue of a pretended right of secession? Mr. Lincoln shows that the malignant *fallacy of the rebel leaders means nothing more or less than the destruction of the National Union.* This was in fact the very fallacy against which Washington prophetically warned his fellow-citizens in his farewell message. And if the National Union of thirty-four, instead of thirteen States, is now assailed by a fatal combination of internal enemies, so much the more heinous is the sophism. The message of the President plainly treats the war, which a league of parricides has provoked, as a struggle for National existence.

It seems impossible that this plain, unvarnished speech of the Republican President should not sink deep into the hearts and consciences of a people possessed of any moral sense, of any reverence for the memory of the great founder of their liberties, of any hopes or interests beyond the passions or the appetites of the hour. And President Lincoln bears proud and solemn witness that in truth "the plain people" know well that "this is essentially a people's contest." The secessional oligarchy deliberately "press out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people." Their elections are held in military camps, their state papers are eloquent on the rights of minorities. On the side of the Union the struggle is felt to be one for "maintaining a form and substance of Government" under which the condition of the whole people has been elevated and improved beyond example in the world. And this is how the largest army of volunteers ever known, and comprising [illegible] of which every common soldier is a man of high culture and attainments, has rushed to the standards of the Union. If some officers in the land and sea services have deserted their colors, they were the creatures of favor or of fortune: of the common soldiers and sailors not one has failed for a moment in loyalty, even in the face of treacherous commanders. With such support as this, President Lincoln is prepared to prove that "those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion." There is not a free people, or a people aspiring to freedom throughout the world—[illegible] Saxon blood in its veins—that is not concerned in the momentous crisis, which the President of the United States describes, in his simplest words, as "a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take by a war." No lesson, it should be remembered in England, can be more conservative, in the best and only true sense, than this.

The American civil war, then, is *a question of extending the area of Slavery, of reviving the Slave-trade; but it is more than all this for the New World, and for the Old; it is a question, indeed, of "peace, safety and prosperity," nay, of National existence, to that American Union which the genius and goodness of a Washington created for an example.* But for all free peoples it is a question of upholding the eternal principles of liberty, morality and justice. War in such a cause, though it be civil war, may perhaps, without impiety, be called

God's most perfect instrument
In working out a pure intent.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST—REPUBLICANISM AND SLAVERY.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 20.

The Message of the President of the United States, republished *verbatim* in our yesterday's issue, is a manifesto of extraordinary interest. It excels in this respect the Inaugural Address of the 4th of March, just in proportion as the events with which it deals transcend in importance the first unsteady and uncertain movements which followed immediately upon the declaration of Southern independence. Then there was no serious anticipation of war. It was not believed that the South would be mad enough to precipitate hostilities; the new President felt himself bound to exhaust every pacific resource before committing the country to a tremendous struggle, and, in such a posture of affairs, the North displayed an indifference which looked like apathy. It was half imagined that if rebellion put on a bold front, the Government might give way, and prefer a compromise, or even a peaceable secession of the South, to the risks and costs of an armed contest. The aspect of the question is now entirely changed. The attack on Fort Sumter dispelled all doubt as to the sentiments of the North, and left the Government the simple alternative of either succumbing to a popular revolution which would have swept them clean out of Washington, or taking energetic steps to save the Union. There has since been ample time for all that was merely effervescent in public enthusiasm to settle down; and within the last few weeks the idea of a compromise has been suggested by the double-tongued gentry at New-York, who give their huzzas to the Union and their prayers to the rebels; but the North adheres with unflinching pertinacity to its first resolves. *The President's Message is in entire harmony with the voice of three-fourths of the nation.* It declares that the rebellion must and shall be put down. There are no second thoughts, no symptoms of vacillation, no traces of misgiving, not a whisper of compromise, not a word about the duty of moderation. The pith of the whole message is embodied in one request—give me 400,000 men and $400,000,000; give me that at least, more if it should be wanted, and when I ask it. Hence the only remaining element of uncertainty disappears. President Lincoln recognizes the magnitude of the contest, and means to show himself equal to it. Undoubtedly he deserves our admiration. He displays at least the pluck and mettle of his race. *Whether he lose or win, he at least will have entitled himself to the homage which is paid to men who, in the most difficult emergencies, show themselves capable of the grandest resolves.* Whatever may be the result of the struggle now pending, there can be no doubt that President Lincoln has taken the only course which was compatible with his duty and his reputation. Saving every assertion which may be hazarded as to the rights of the South, or even the inexpediency of the war, it is nevertheless true that, if the chief magistrate of the Union had counseled compromise, or had he faltered before a movement which threatened with partition the grandest republic of all time, *the whole world would have derided his pusillanimity.* He would have been set down as the first milk-sop of the age. Even his critics would scorn themselves if they could imagine that they would have done less than he has done had they been in the same position. Half measures and a half-and-half reputation are impossible in such emergencies. The man who has to deal with them must be either very great or very little. President Lincoln has chosen the better part for himself, and we believe also for the interests of the nation. *It is right, at all events, that the integrity of a great commonwealth should not exist at the mercy of a few politicians skilled in stump oratory, and that secessionist tendencies elsewhere should be nipped in the bud by a lively perception of the obstacles to their development.*

The motives which sustain and actuate Mr. Lincoln in his arduous position are of no common order. In his view, the struggle now going on involves the settlement of a question which affects the prospects of freedom throughout the world. "We are forced to ask," he says, "is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own subjects, or too weak to maintain its own existence?" The case is neatly put; but, in justice to republican principles, we are compelled to remark that we cannot accept it as entirely accurate. True, the United States is a Republic, and the question at issue concerns the power of the Government to put down rebellion, and so save the Republic from partition; but we maintain that, *even if it were to fail, no inference unfavorable to the principles on which it is founded could be fairly drawn.* A powerfully disturbing cause is present which robs the experiment of its universal character. The real issue is not whether Republican institutions possess the elements of permanency, but *whether the existence of Slavery can be reconciled with free institutions of any sort.* The United States had a weakness in its Constitution from the beginning. Side by side with the maxim that all men are born equal, the maxim of Democracy, there was found a short clause (Art. iv., sec. 2) about "persons held to service," which, though not a recognition of Slavery in express terms, is so practically, especially as interpreted by another clause, (Art. i., sec. 2,) which provides that, for purposes of representation and taxation, the population of a State shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons three-fifths of those who are not free—a provision which virtually established an oligarchy in the Slave States and made Slavery a political power. Instead of declaring that Republicanism is a failure because it cannot live bound hand and foot to this loathsome corpse, we ought to marvel that it has retained its vitality so long. The present struggle is a proof of the energising power of free institutions. The disease might have proved fatal, but liberty is strong, and can throw it off. Light and darkness, God and Belial, are not more opposed than Freedom and Slavery, and the present struggle is merely a healthy effort to cut the bonds of the unnatural alliance which has existed between them. The constitutional question which Mr. Lincoln raises cannot be fairly tried till this incumbrance is got rid of. *First make freedom the common right of all men, whether white or black,* and only when this condition, without which there can be no genuine republicanism, has been established, shall we be in a position to test the longevity of republican institutions.

A TORY PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR.

From the London Morning Herald, July 20.

We lay down the President's Message with a strong feeling of disappointment. It is far from equal to the occasion. Mere awkwardness of style and form we take no account of. The age of cultivated American statesmanship has long passed away. The refined intellect of the United States now shuns political life. It would have been absurd to expect from a man who has passed the best part of his life in the backwoods and the wooden capital of a new State the elegance and lucidity which distinguish the State papers of the first fifty years of the Union. But we looked for a distinct enunciation of the policy which the President proposes to pursue towards the seceded States, and an authoritative exposition of these relations with foreign Powers which have been so grossly misrepresented by the American Press. The information afforded on these points is of the scantiest and vaguest character. Instead of frankly stating what he wishes and what he proposes to do, Mr. LINCOLN indulges in a rhetorical exercitation in which he refutes the secession doctrine very much to his own satisfaction and to very little useful purpose. It is easy to show the logical absurdities to which the principle contended for by the Secessionists would lead them; but the question has now passed altogether out of those narrow limits. It is no longer a single State claiming for itself the right to determine whether the Constitution has been violated, or whether its peculiar institutions are endangered. The kind of argument in which Mr. LINCOLN indulges was well enough when South Carolina stood alone, and if followed up by energetic measures would doubtless have brought back that State to the Union. But now we have more than a third of the States which composed the Union declaring their withdrawal from it, and the dispute ceases to be one as to the true interpretation of the Constitution and the *status* of each State, and assumes something of the character of a legitimate struggle for independence. It matters very little now which side reads the Constitution right. The question is not now one of technical right or wrong, but of practical policy. Can the North conquer the South? and if it can, would it be worth its while to do so? The rebellious Colonies and the English Government both thought themselves right in 1776, and both in some respects were right. The grievances of the South may be much smaller than those sustained by their fathers at the hands of the British Government, but they have undoubtedly as strong a desire to escape from their connection with the North as the original thirteen States had to throw off the British yoke. If the Federal Government has reason to believe that at a slight expenditure of blood and money it can bring back the seceded States to the Union, and do it, moreover, in such a manner as to make them prosperous and contented members, it is right to undertake the war; but unless it has well-grounded expectations of this sort a vigorous prosecution of the contest is both a blunder and a crime.

COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET OF SECRETARY CHASE.

From the London Times.

It is curious to observe the different light in which the old question—out of which of the national pockets the money is to come—presents itself to different nations. The English theory is that, apart from class interests, the method of indirect taxation is most convenient for ordinary purposes, and that an Income-tax is peculiarly available, if it should not be absolutely reserved, for such emergencies as war. The American opinion seems to be the other way, if we may judge of the sentiments of an audience by the arguments addressed to them by a speaker who knows them well. Mr. CHASE balances, after the fashion of writers on political economy, the rival merits of the two systems so attractively personified by Mr. GLADSTONE, and pronounces unhesitatingly in favor of that which passes for the less popular. In flat defiance of the doctrines of Free Trade, he pronounces import duties the staple source of national revenue, and treats Excise duties, no less than direct taxes on income, as questionable expedients. It is but fair to add, however, that special reasons exist in America for preferring, in the case of National taxation, those taxes which can be readily assessed and levied by National officers. The inquisitorial character of Excise is very much aggravated when it is collected by the agents of an authority to which the contributors yield but a partial allegiance, and the difficulties of apportionment and valuation in and between the various members of the American Union make a tax on real and personal property a much less simple thing in the United States than it has become, to the sorrow of some of us, in these islands. It is easy to see, moreover, that neither of these two instruments of taxation could be made to reach the seceded States; whereas the Unionists believe that, with a superior navy, they may place the South in the dilemma of either being deprived of all foreign produce, or of receiving it at an increased price after it has passed the floating Custom-houses of the Union. But Mr. CHASE does not stop here. He advises the Government to close by blockade those Southern ports where the collection of customs is seriously disturbed, and thus to divert trade into those channels where it can be mulcted for the benefit of Northern revenue. By these means he calculates on raising the same sum in import duties as heretofore, viz.: $30,000,000, to which must be added $20,000,000 from the new taxes on tea, coffee and sugar, and $7,000,000 from other modifications of the tariff; $3,000,000 more are to be obtained from sales of public land and miscellaneous sources. The remaining $20,000,000, required to complete the moderate sum of $80,000,000 proposed as the limit of taxation for the current year, will have to be made good by the Excise or a light Income-Tax, as "the superior wisdom of Congress" may determine. But the Secretary suggests other ways of meeting the drain of war, of which the confiscation of Secessionists' property will probably be the most popular, as the prospective reductions of official salaries and the retrenchments in administrative expenses are the least exceptionable.

We cannot follow Mr. CHASE through the various alternatives of a national loan, a loan to be open to foreign capitalists, or an increased, but redeemable, paper currency. It requires a deeper knowledge of American character than any but a native can possess to judge between these various ways of borrowing. We can quite understand the prudence of opening a subscription for a "national loan" in the first instance. We know how much the readiness with which a similar loan was taken up in France strengthened the hands of its Government. Considering the immense wealth of the Northern States, we should hardly have doubted that the whole would be negotiated at home if Mr. CHASE had not evidently laid his account for part of it to be contracted in this country, since he provides for its being "issued in the currency of Great Britain," and for the interest being payable in London. There is something amusing in the pains which the Secretary takes to make the whole transaction agreeable to all parties, and Mr. GLADSTONE might envy the ingenuity with which he utilizes the Post-offices as the depositories of installments, fixes the rate of interest at "7. 3. 10. *per centum*," because it admits of calculation by the day, proposes that each note should have the amount of interest "for specified periods engraved on the back," and indemnifies the Government for its generosity in offering such liberal terms by depriving these notes of the privilege of being receivable for public dues. It is gratifying to find that Mr. CHASE expresses the greatest anxiety to maintain the public credit of the Union, and deprecates any fiscal manœuvres which might shake the confidence of Europe in its solvency or good faith. The caution is not unnecessary, as there are, perhaps, some who will hesitate to trust in time of war, and for purposes of unproductive investment, a Federation of States, several of which in their individual capacity repudiated a debt in time of peace and prosperity. It was then that SYDNEY SMITH was provoked into saying, "The Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit," and predicted that they could never draw the sword for want of the power to borrow a shilling. The belief has, so far, been falsified, and so long as trade and manufactures flourish in the North, the sinews of war will be forthcoming. But if the contest should prove more tedious than Mr. LINCOLN seems to expect, it cannot be paid for out of revenue or even out of the private capital of the country. The aid of foreign loans must be invoked, and the negotiators will not fail to demand either very high interest or such security as it will be difficult for a Confederation of an uncertain number of States to supply.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, July 20.

To-day M. MIRES lodged an appeal against his trial.

The loss by the fire in the property rooms of the Grand Opera House, is estimated at 1,000,000 francs. The performances will be interrupted, as the scenery of the pieces to be played this season were in the Opera-House itself. Six persons were injured at the fire.

PESTH, Saturday, July 20.

The *Reiter Lloyd* of to-day says Counts APPONYI and MAILATH will for the present remain at their posts.

Count FORGACH, the new Chancellor of Hungary, has declared to the Council of the Aulic Court his determination to act according to the wishes of the nation, and to the Constitution.

A circular to the Osberg Paure, is in course of preparation, urging them to act in concert, in accordance to the Constitution.

LONDON, Sunday, July 21.

The *Observer* says Lord JOHN RUSSELL will retain in his Earldom the name of RUSSELL. He has not the slightest notion of giving up public life.

Sir G. LEWIS will take the War Office, Mr. CARDWELL will have the Chancellorship of Lancaster, Mr. FORTESCUE will be Secretary for Ireland, and Lord HARTINGTON will fill Mr. FORTESCUE's office. It is understood Lord PALMERSTON will represent the Foreign Department in the House of Commons.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 20.

Count MORITZ ESTHERHAZY has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

Interesting Accounts from the Side of the Rebels—The Movements of Johnson's Division—Its Part in the Battle.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

MANASSAS, Va., Monday, July 22.

Sunday, July 21, will ever be a memorable day in the annals of America. Next to the sacred Sabbath of our Independence, it will be the eventful era in the history of Republican Governments. The military despotism of the North, proud, arrogant and confident, has been met in the open field, and the true chivalry of the South, relying only upon the justness of their cause, though comparatively weak in numbers, have gained a victory that in completeness has never been paralleled in history since the American Continent first dawned from its ocean-girt womb upon the eyes of the longing discoverer. But the victory has been dearly won—purchased, indeed, with the heart's blood of thousands of the bravest and truest men of the Confederate States. But this blood will not only cry aloud to the heavens for vengeance, but so fructify the soil of the South that here more than elsewhere will ever bloom and blossom the glorious tree of liberty.

It was not the good fortune of your correspondent to be in the engagement, that portion of Gen. JOHNSTON's Army to which the Kentucky battalion is attached having been detained at Piedmont by a railroad accident. We reached the field of battle just as the victory had been gained, and only had the mingled satisfaction and sorrow of joining in the huzzas and uniting in the sad lamentations.

The battle opened on Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, near Bull Run, some four miles from Manassas Junction, the Nationals advancing *with an immense column, 54,000 strong*, under Gen. MCDOWELL. The engagement was not general, the artillery only playing at intervals, until 7 o'clock, when the firing of cannon and musketry became very hot and the action was fairly opened. Here an unfortunate mistake for a time threw our line into confusion. The Yankees, infamous in their tricks of war as well as trade, advanced a large column headed by the Confederate flag, and when within fifty yards opened a deadly fire upon the Fourth Alabama Regiment. *This caused a retreat, which the South Carolians observing, they opened upon the Alabamians, thinking them enemies, and nearly deciminating their ranks.*

About the same time, Gen. BEAUREGARD heard heavy firing several miles to the right, and immediately went with our main body to the scene of supposed conflict. But this was another decoy. The Yankees had sent a large quantity of ordnance with only men sufficient to man the guns, so as to distract the attention of our forces from the main point of attack. Quickly discovering the ruse, BEAUREGARD double-quicked his troops to the former battle-field from which we had been driven back some two miles. Now came the tug of war.

The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers had been slain and the flower of our army lay strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or gaping with wounds. At noon the cannonading is described as terrific. It was an incessant roar for more than two hours, the havoc and devastation at this time being fearful. *McDowell, with the aid of Patterson's division of twenty thousand men, had nearly outflanked us, and were just in the act of possessing themselves of the railway to Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But most opportunely, I may say Providentially, at this juncture, Gen. Johnston, with the remnant of his division—our Army, as we fondly call it, for we have been friends and brothers in camp and field for three months—reappeared and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage ground.* ELZEY's Brigade of Marylanders and Virginians, led the charge, and right manfully did they execute the work. Gen. JOHNSTON himself led the advance, and wild with delirium, his ten thousand advanced in hot haste upon three times their number. Twice was SHERMAN's Battery, that all day long had proven so destructive, charged and taken, and our men driven back. The third time, Virginians, Carolinians, Mississippians and Louisianians, captured the great guns, and maintained their position.

About the pieces the dead and wounded lay five deep, so protracted and deadly had been the struggle. Now hope again dawned upon us, and just as the tide seemed turning in our favor, another good omen illuminated the fortunes of the day that at times seemed so ill-starred. Riding in a half column along our lines was a single horseman with hat in hand, waving to the men, and speaking brief words of encouragement. By intuition all knew it was President DAVIS, and such a shout as made the welkin ring arose—a shout of joy and defiance. The President had just arrived by special train from Richmond, and Providence seemed to be with us again. The contest was no longer doubtful. As I heard one of the officers say, our men could have whipped legions of devils. The word "Onward!" was given, *Davis bareheaded in the van.* No more lingering or dallying. It was a grand and sublime onset of a few determined sons of liberty against the legions of despotism. The lines of the enemy were broken, their columns put to flight, and until after dark the pursuit was continued. The rout was complete. Off scampered the Yankees, throwing away guns, knapsacks, clothing, and everything that could retard their progress. Thus was the day won, and the long bright Sabbath closed, a lovely full moon looking down calmly and peacefully upon the bloodiest field that the Continent of America ever witnessed.

Our loss is fully two thousand killed and wounded. Among the killed are Gen. Bee, of South Carolina; Gen. E. K. Smith, Gen. Bartow, of Georgia; Col. Moore, and all the Alabama field officers; Col. Fisher and the North Carolina field officers; Adjutant Branch, of Georgia, and a host of other leading men.

Thomas G. Duncan, of Nelson County, Ky., was in the fight, and shot through the left shoulder. His wound is not dangerous.

Col. Barbour, of Louisville; Capt. Menifee and Shelby Coffee, of Kentucky, were in the hotest of the fight.

We took thirteen hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, ten thousand stand of arms, and an immense amount of baggage.

This is a sad day. The rain is pouring in torrents. The killed and wounded are being brought in by hundreds, and a gloom pervades all hearts, that even the sense of our great victory cannot relieve.

SE DE KAY.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

The trains which reached this city yesterday evening from Manassas bring rumors of strange and tremendous import. Gentlemen direct from the late battle-field assure us that it is reported and believed in the neighborhood of Manassas, that on Tuesday the National troops, who had retreated to Alexander after their defeat, *fell to fighting among themselves, and that, after great numbers had been slain, the remainder took up their line of march for Washington.*

A special train was started from Manassas Junction yesterday morning, freighted with over two hundred of our wounded troops, who had been struck in the late battle. They were distributed at the various stopping-places along the line of the railroad, in the neighborhoop of their homes, and a number were transferred to the train going westward towards Staunton. Between thirty and forty were brought on to this city and properly cared for and disposed of by the Relief Committee. Among the number of our wounded we were delighted to recognize Private MASSENBURG, of the Thomas Artillery, whom some of our papers has so ruthlessly slain. Mr. MASSENBURG, though painfully wounded in the back of the neck by a fragment of shell which knocked him flat on his face, was in fine spirits.

The remains of Lieut. EDGAR MACON, of the same company, were brought down to Orange County Court-house, and there delivered to his friends to be interred in the family burying ground. Lieut. MACON was a native of Orange, and a grand nephew of President MADISON.

Two cars in this train were appropriated to *the transportation of wounded Yankees, twenty-three in number, the majority of whom belonged to Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves.* There were among them, however, a great variety of uniforms. One fellow, with bright red pants and blue jacket, told us he belonged to the Fourteenth Regiment of New-York Militia. They were all wounded in the most horrible manner, and as their wounds had received no attention, they were in a truly pitiable condition.

Their friends having run off and deserted them—they had lain on the field just where their injuries were received until picked up by our troops, and our surgeons being more than busy attending to our own wounded, their cases were, of necessity, postponed till after arrival in this city. The most of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One fellow had both of his legs crushed, and several had one leg broken. One of the Zouaves present a most dreadful spectacle. A rifle ball entered just below his [illegible]. His whole face and head were so swelled and distorted by inflammation that it is no great stretch of language to say that "his own mother would not have known him."

From another of ELLSWORTH's Zouaves, whose leg had been shattered by a musket bullet, but who seemed at the time to be suffering little pain, we derived considerable information. He was a very intelligent fellow and disposed to talk. *He told us that there were not ten Zouaves in the regiment of a hundred and fifty who did not rejoice when Ellsworth was killed; that he was one of the most brutal and tyrannical men that ever lived; that he never issued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick.*

On inquiring at what time during the action he was hurt, and by what regiment the Zouaves were opposed, he said he had been wounded during the second hour of the battle, and was captured by and carried to the rear of the Second Regiment of the South Carolinians. This regiment it was, he reports, that annihilated the Zouaves. He said that he *had been but a few moments behind the South Carolinians before he was fully convinced that the Yankees could never whip these people.* He says that no description could do justice to the coolness and nonchalance of the Palmettos during the most terrible carnage of the fight.

He says that, as the wounded fell and were borne to the rear, though they in many cases must have been suffering agony, they jested and laughed as though nothing had happened, and they were in the midst of peace and security.

One demure-looking fellow seemed to think his fate an uncommonly hard one, as the moment he arrived on the field, before he had even cocked his gun, a bullet struck him full in the belly, and passed entirely through him.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

Enough has already transpired to cause every Southern heart to pulsate with exultation, and every Southern hamlet to ring with shouts of rejoicing. The excitement here on the day of the battle was most intense. Large throngs crowded around the bulletin-boards of the various newspaper offices, eager to catch each word of the glad tidings as some strong-lunged man read them aloud. The feeling increased during the day, and did not culminate until past midnight, when the crowds at the newspaper offices gradually dispersed to collect again in groups on the corner of the streets to exchange congratulatory greetings on the success of our arms, and to praise the gallant men who had laid down their lives in defence of Southern soil. I passed by the telegraph office in the small hours of the morning, and a crowd still lingered there talking about the glorious event. Several ladies were there with their friends, waiting to hear more. They had husbands, or fathers, or brothers—perhaps lovers—on the field. The click, click of the instrument might that moment be recording the death of a loved one. Few eyes closed in quiet rest that night.

The reception of the news of the victory afforded a fine opportunity of observing the "stuff" of the people. Had the same cause been furnished the Yankees for rejoicing, they would immediately let off squibs, lit up Chinese lanterns, had a tar and turpentine procession, and got their dishwater politicians to blow and spout. The cheerful faces that greeted you at every step, and the active preparations being made for the reception of the wounded, not only from our own but from the enemy's ranks, alone indicated the grand event. This is gratifying, intimating, as it does, a substratum of earnestness in the people which no reverses can effect and no misfortunes destroy.

But few details have yet been received of the fight at Manassas. It is known that JOHNSTON's Division sustained the brunt of the action, and that his men behaved with a gallantry that will sustain their names in honor. After all their long marches and countermarches, advances and fallings back, they at length had an opportunity of facing the foe, and joyfully they availed themselves of it. From the execution the command did, it is presumable the Kentucky boys had a hand in the matter. It is reported the New-York Fire Zouaves was a portion of the force attacking JOHNSTON's Division, and that they fought desperately, climbing upon the heaps of their slain in the very faces of our men. A proof of their valor is furnished in the fact that out of nine hundred of them that entered the battle, only two hundred and fifty were left to retreat. The "retiring movement," as the Yankees call it, was accomplished in "thrible quick" time. The attempt to rally them at Centerville and Leesburgh, the latter place twenty miles from the scene of action, was ineffectual, and thousands of them crossed the Long Bridge over the Potomac into Washington, running over the sentinels with alarming precipitancy. Of course no one will impute their "retiring movement" to cowardice on their part. They only, like Gen. PIERCE at Bethel, lost their "*presence of mind.*"

Pay of the Surgical Staff of the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A proposition has been made to increase the pay of the soldiers from $11 to $15 per month. There are worse paid men in the Army than the privates, and these are the medical men. The Assistant Surgeon upon entering the regular or volunteer corps get $53 33 per month, which with rations, servant's pay, horse and forage, amounts in the total to $120 83 per month. If of five years' service, the total is $137 50 per month; if of ten years' standing, it is $173 50 per month. A Surgeon of less than ten years is in the aggregate $187 50 per month; if of ten years' service the full pay is $223 per month, while the pay of the Surgeon General is but $2,740 per annum. Is it any wonder then if our volunteer corps should be badly provided with medical men? Is it not almost a necessity, that with rare instances those willing to accept this post will be the young and inexperienced, those who have no expenses of family, or those older who have from intemperance, incapacity, or some fault, failed to obtain the practice to which their age would otherwise entitle them? There are, we know, rare exceptions, men who have from patriotic enthusiasm left a lucrative business at home and joined the one month or three months volunteers; some professors desirous of practical knowledge of military surgery which they had long taught theoretically.

But the fact is, that the best men will not, because they cannot afford it, enter a service which does not give a decent living to themselves and families; which compels them to send the latter to live in cheap country places, deprives their children of fitting opportunities for education and entrance into the world, and renders their own life one of constant deprivation and corroding care. Just think of it. The highest limit attainable by all save the Surgeon General, even after forty or fifty years constant service, with little honor and much hardship, privation and responsibility, in battle and pestilence upon the frontier with Indians for companions, the highest attainable sum for the support of self, family and all else that may devolve upon him is the sum of $223 per month, most of which is in rations, etc., and necessarily eaten up, the actual pay being but $80 per month! This is most disgraceful. NAPOLEON knew that LARRY was worth a battalion; for the soldiers felt that if he was present to attend to them, they would not die of wounds, and in consequence fought the more fearlessly. There should be higher grades in the medical corps. The Regimental Surgeon should have an advanced pay when made a Brigade Surgeon, and, again, another advance when made a Division Surgeon, and this pay should compare with the pay of the commanding officer. While a Colonel's pay is from $218 to $235, according to the corps, a Brigadier-General's, $323 50; a Major-General's, $469 per month, the Surgeon's pay remains at $223 per month. There are few that will deny that the education and talents required to be a Surgeon capable of directing the medical staff of a division is inferior to that required for a Major-General, yet this recognition is not made, where it most satisfactorily might be, in dollars and cents.

In another particular the medical staff might be materially advanced, and that is by making all the Assistant-Surgeons, advanced students without or with a merely nominal pay, say $10 per month, but with rations, &c. These Surgeons to be the same as the "dressers" in the civil hospitals, paying tuition to the surgeon under whom they may be, and preferred, after subsequent examination, especially eligible, as regular officers in the Army.

The increased expenditure in this direction would be a most economical one, we are persuaded. Were there opportunities for promotion there would be greater zeal in the discharge of the duties of the individual; there would no longer be the disgraceful necessity of having a body of laymen to oversee the work of the professional man, whose duty it is to see that the camp is kept clean, proper food given, &c.

Poor pay will get poor results, whether in medical men, strictly fighting men, or in clothing, food, munitions, &c. We trust the suggestions we have made, after much deliberation, will not pass unheeded.

MEDICUS.

The Sanitary Care of the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the NEW-YORK TIMES a letter from Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, in which she insists on the necessity of a Sanitary Department for an army, and points out some of its appropriate duties.

I do not doubt that, as she says, the English army has of late years derived incalculable benefit from the existence of such a department, a department which provides for the health and comfort of troops in all those matters which are not under the direct charge of other organizations, and which smooths over the injurious delays which often arise out of the rigor of official forms.

The fact is, that under our present system a large army is like a great city which receives water through a single pipe, and its food over a single bridge. Under certain circumstances, things may go on well, and supplies pass from hand to hand according to the prescribed routine; but let some accident happen, or the demand be rapidly increased, and great suffering becomes inevitable. Something is wanted here, and, according to Miss MARTINEAU, is partly supplied in the English army, which shall be to the ordinary channels of army business what anastomotic vessels are to the circulation of the human body, vessels which have appropriate functions of their own, and which can beside supply the functions of others in case of accident.

We have in the title of Aid-de-Camp the relics of an old organization in the French army, which in a modified form might be made to meet our own present wants.

The Aids-de-Camp were originally Aids of the Marshals of the Camp, officers whose duty it seems to have been to see to the proper arrangement of encampments and quarters, and to the condition of the troops in them.

With us Marshals of the Camp and their Aids might have assigned to them important duties, which no one else has the power to discharge.

The Camp Marshal should, upon the arrival of troops in his district, see that they are conducted to their proper quarters, camp or bivouac; that they have food, and, if necessary, fire; that the sick and wounded are duly cared for, and that means are taken to protect the health of those who are well.

If men come in as stragglers or fugitives, he should have authority to form them into temporary organizations, to draw supplies for them from the nearest available source, and to assign them to the command of proper officers, until they can be transferred to their respective regiments.

On the field of battle he should see that the regiments have food and water before going into action, and that proper refreshments are distributed whenever they become necessary.

There are many other important duties for a Camp Marshal and his Aids, which will readily suggest themselves, and it may be finally remarked that they should have charge of the sanitary arrangements of the Army, and of the issuing of those supplies which are of an exceptional character, and do not form a part of the regular allowance of the troops, or which it is necessary to give out in an irregular manner. It is meant, of course, that the authority of the Camp Marshal should be exerted for the obtaining of these supplies, rather than that he should have in charge the actual machinery of distributing them.

It is certainly much better to create a department which will meet the exigencies of war than to stand crying about red tape because the officers of the departments already existing, will not exercise functions which the law has not assigned to them, and assume responsibilities which they are positively debarred from incurring.

E.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29, 1861.

Col. Henderson not a Secession Agent at London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was shown an article cut from one of your impressions of last month by Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & Co., stating that Col. HENDERSON was acting as rebel agent in Europe for the purchase of arms, and that Messrs. PEABODY & MORGAN were his bankers, and had paid out large sums for him. As we are unable to find your informant, we have to request you to make denial of the statement. Messrs. PEABODY & Co. wish me to inform you that they do not know any person of that name but myself, and that I have no credit with them; and I have to say, in addition, that I am acting as Inspector of Ordnance here for the United States War Department, having been commissioned to purchase rifled cannon for the use of the United States Army. My shipments of war material have been wholly to New-York, and to parties on whom no suspicion has ever been raised as to their loyalty. The article referred to is calculated to do injury to innocent parties, and we have to request that you give us the benefit of your columns to make a denial.

Yours truly,

JAMES HENDERSON.

No. 29 FINSBURY-CIRCUS, LONDON, July 16, 1861.

PAY OF CENSUS-TAKERS.—The following letter will relieve the minds of anxious officials:

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1861.

HON. S. S. COX, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON—*Sir*: In reply to your several applications in behalf of Assistant Marshals who were employed in taking the census in Ohio, I have the honor to inform you that all the Assistants in the United States, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, have received their first one-half payment, and some 1,300 their second one-half payment; but, owing to the disturbed condition of the National finances, we are often compelled to suspend payment for a time for want of funds. As fast as money can be obtained, it is my custom to remit final payments to Assistants in the precise order wherein their returns were made, and this is done without regard to solicitations. Exception is sometimes made in cases of extreme urgency, but only in such. Where Assistants may have facilities for borrowing on the strength of their claim, I am always willing to make a statement of their account, which, when assigned, (accompanied by the receipt supplied by this office as to form,) for value received, will be paid to the assignee. If our requisitions upon the Treasury could be met promptly, all the Assistants would be paid in a few weeks, but delayed as we necessarily are, some months must elapse before all these accounts are settled. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

J. C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 1, 1861.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,'81.cou..	86½	50	Pacific M. S. Co....	71¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1865....	85½	100	Reading R.......s10	36⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..cou.	80	50	M. S. & N. G. S.....	28
3,000	Trea. 6℘ct.2year	96½	100	do........	28¼
23,000	Tenn.State 6s,'90	43	100	do........	28⅛
5,000	Va. State 6s..s15	49½	100	Mich. Cen. R.......	42½
21,000	do...........	50	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63
5,000	N. C. St. 6s...s6	61	100	do.......s10	63
8,000	do...........	61	100	do........	63¼
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¾	100	do........	63⅜
33,000	do........	43¾	150	do........	63½
63,000	do........	43¾	150	Gal. & Chicago R...	62½
1,000	M.6s Iss.H.&St.J.R	46½	50	do.......	62¼
9,000	Louisiana St. 6s	60	300	do.......b30	62½
1,000	do.......s5	59¾	300	do.......	62⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	76½	100	Clev. & Toledo R...	27⅜
5,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.B	80	800	do.......	27¾
1,000	M. C. 8 p. c. b old	94	200	do.......s30	27½
1,000	M. S. 2d M. ass'd	50	200	do.......	27⅝
7,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	90	100	do.......s10	27½
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B	74	200	do.......b10	27¾
5	Metropolitan Bank.	89	700	Chi. & R'k Island R	40
50	N. Y. C. R. p&c...	76⅛	50	do.......	39¾
50	do.......opg	75½	10	Warren Railroad...	74
250	do.......p&c	76⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5's 1865....	86	20	Pacific M. S. Co....	71¾
17,000	U. S. 6s, '81..cou.	86¾	50	Canton Company..	9
25,000	do..........	86⅝	50	do........	9¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..reg.	86½	250	N. Y. Central R.opg	76
10,000	do.......s10	86¾	150	Erie Railway.......	24
2,000	Trea. 12 ℘ct. Nts.	102	250	Har. R. R., prefer'd	25¾
18,000	Tr. 6 ℘ct. 2 yr...	96⅛	400	Mch.So.&N.I. R....	14
5,000	N. C. State 6s....	61	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63¾
9,000	Ten. State 6s '90.	43	50	do.......	63¾
12,000	do.........	43½	100	do.......s30	63⅜
1,000	La. State 6s.....	60	100	do.......s30	63¼
1,000	Vir. State 6s....	50	300	Galena & Chi. R....	62¾
5,000	do......s30	49	100	Clev. & Tol. R...b30	27¾
2,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	200	do.......b10	27¾
5,000	do........	43½	200	do.......	27⅝
32,000	do........	43¾	100	do.......b30	27⅞
2,000	City 6s, 1887.....	96½	100	Chi. & Rock I. R...	40

THURSDAY, August 1—P. M.

The month of August opens on an improved Stock Market. The accounts in the morning Press from our Army near Washington and its new administration under Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the subsequent advices of the success of the Union forces in Western Virginia, had a perceptible influence on speculation, while the market was materially strengthened by the action yesterday of the Missouri State Convention and consequent rapid rise in the 6 ℘ cent. Stock of that State. The Stock sold up to 44 ℘ cent., as against 41¼@½ yesterday forenoon, and the rise influenced the demand and price for the other Border State Stocks, so that Tennessees also brought 44 ℘ cent., Virginias 50, Louisianas 60, and North Carolinas 61 ℘ cent. The supplies from the Western Bank Departments of all these Stocks have materially fallen off this week, and the impression is that nearly the whole of the vast amount of Missouris, &c., held for the basis circulation in Illinois and Wisconsin, have been distributed through this Market to substantial hands, and what is most singular in the movement is, that the heaviest purchases of Tennessees, Virginias and North Carolinas, have been made for Southern account, reversing the order which it was at one time feared would send such quantities *from* the seceding States for the object of realizing ready cash through the New-York Stock Exchange. Some parcels of Virginias and Tennessees have also been taken for English account, as a mere speculation, at low figures, to be returned on the Market when a round profit is made practicable. Among domestic Northern buyers, the distribution of Missouris has been the most general, the belief gaining ground that the State is not only loyal, but will ultimately be brought exclusively under free labor, the present negro population bearing the proportion of only six ℘ cent. to the total census.

While the State Stock list was supported by Missouri six ℘ cents, the Railway Shares were made buoyant at the close of the day by the determined firmness and advance of New-York Central, which is 1 ℘ cent. higher for the reopening of the transfers on the 23d inst., than at the Second Board yesterday, and ½ ℘ cent. higher on the Stock deliverable by certificate. The market this afternoon stood 76½@76⅝ ℘ cent.; Rock Island rose to 41 ℘ cent.; Toledo to 29½; Michigan Guaranteed to 29½, Galena to 63½; Illinois Central to 64, and Reading to 36⅛ ℘ cent. Erie shares of the new corporation were done at 24 ℘ cent. Only one transfer per day, as under the New-York Central rule, is to be allowed on the same certificate of the new Erie shares, after the regular opening of the books, which will be about 1st September. The General Market at 5 o'clock left off buoyant, and on several descriptions a further advance was had, as follows:

Central..........	76⅛	Rock Island.......	41
Missouris.........	44¼	Illinois Central......	64⅛
Tennessees........	44	Galena.............	63
Toledo............	28⅞	Reading...........	36⅛

The bidding for the City Bank shares were about the same as yesterday, viz:

Merchants'........	90	Mechanics'........	90
America..........	100	Phœnix...........	90
Mech. & Traders'..	100	Commerce.........	76½
American Exchange.	80	Hanover..........	65
Metropolitan......	88	Corn Exchange....	79
Continental.......	70	Importers' & Traders'..	82
Manufac. & Merchants'	77		

In Railway Bonds the actual business to-day was not important. The bidding generally firm. The August interest on all the mortgages of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company was promptly provided for to-day.

N. Y. Central Sixes ...	92½	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘c.	72½
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	97½	Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ cent., '75.	90
Erie firsts, '68........	102½	Ter.H.& Al. firsts,7 p.c.	60
Erie seconds, '69......	98	Ter.H.& Al.2s, 8 p.c.,'90	20
Erie seconds, ext., '74..	98	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	34
Erie thirds, '83.......	83	C. & N.W. firsts,2d se's.	37½
Erie fourths, '80......	71½	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	15
Hudson R. firsts, '69..	101½	New-Jersey Cen. firsts.	101¾
Hud. R. seconds S.F. '85	96	Gal. & Chicago firsts....	96½
Hudson R. thirds, '75...	80	Gal. & Chic. seconds....	94
Harlem firsts, 1869-73..	96	Chi. & Rock I. firsts....	93¾
Harlem seconds, '64....	80	Lake Erie & W. firsts..	60
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c., old....	94	Lake Erie & W. seconds	28½
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c n. f. '82..	95	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	95
M. So. firsts..........	70	Del., L. & W. seconds..	86½
M. So. seconds........	61	Lack. & West. Bs.....	8
M. So. Assent. B's.....	50	Clev. & T. firsts, S. F..	73½
N. Indiana R. firsts.....	77		

In regard to the future of Money affairs we remark in the proceedings of Congress to-day an important amendment to the Sub-Treasury law of 1846, for facilitating the negotiation of the Loans of the Government, by which the peremptory deposit of Gold in the Sub-Treasury by solvent Banking Corporations who may subscribe to any of the Public Loans of the United States is dispensed with. The proceeds of such Loans may remain with the Banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States until drawn out in the ordinary course of disbursement. The amendment will supersede a vast amount of trouble and annoyance in transferring Gold to the Sub-Treasury; besides providing against any inconvenience to the Money Market which might grow out of large temporary accumulations of Gold in the Sub-Treasury. The importance and influence of the measure cannot yet be determined, as no official copy of the Supplemental Loan Bill upon which it has been engrafted, has been received.

To-day $200,000 additional was placed by Money-lenders with the Government, on 60 day Treasury Notes, at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The net disbursements of the Sub-Treasury were $288,000, reducing the balance to $6,948,915.

The United States Trust Company to-day declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent., and after carefully scaling the whole of the Public Stocks and other securities held by the Company down to the lowest market values, the surplus profits undivided are equal to 20 ℘ cent. on the capital. The Manhattan Bank has declared a dividend of 4 ℘ cent. payable 16th August. The Oriental Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable Aug. 10. The coupons due Aug. 1, on the bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad (Stonington) will be paid by M. MORGAN & SON.

The latest London quotations for American Securities by the *Africa* are as follows:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℘ cent., 1874....	72 @ 74	
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	43 @ 45	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip.......	22 @ 23	22¾
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Preference........	41 @ 43	42
Do. Assessment Scrip............	1½ @ 2½	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent.,1875......	77 @ 79	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1875............	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid.......	39 @ 38 dis.	38¾
Do. do. all paid.............	59 @ 61	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ℘ cent..	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F'd, 8 ℘ ct. 1st M., 1882	84 @ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ cent. (Sinking Fund.) 1885......	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. (Sinking Fund.) 1883......	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864............	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. (S. F'd.) 1876....	90 @ 92 x.c.	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Con. Bds., 1876..	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares...............	69 @ 71	
New-York&Erie1stM.7℘ct.,1867.	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1859....	90 @ 92	
Do. 3dM.7℘cent.,1883,assented	76 @ 78	77½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., 1865..............	96 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℘ cent, '72.	96 @ 98	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ℘ cent. convertible.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℘ cent.,sterling	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares................	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares....................	15 @ 20	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of July, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest..................	£3,363,112	Increase....	£38,918
Public deposits.......	2,946,205	Decrease..	309,408
Other deposits........	13,317,958	Decrease..	596,640
Gov't securities......	9,535,202	Decrease..	81,000
Other securities......	19,534,290	Decrease..	366,301
Notes unemployed ..	4,913,935	Decrease ..	350,005

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,447,860, being an increase of £290,365, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,578,143 showing a decrease of £96,156 when compared with the preceding return.

The Specie List of the *Africa* is as follows:

Giro & Francea.......	£195	Walsh,Carver& Chase	£664
Henry Stockher......	165	Nesmith & Sons.......	339
Abm. Bell's Sons.....	2,300	J. B. Freeman & Co.	247
Wm. Ropes & Co.....	2,600	F. McDonald & Co...	252
Isaac Jeans & Co.....	1,400	F. Skinner & Co.....	664
V. Azarian & Co......	970	Jos. Warton..........	500
Otis Rich............	490	Wm. McLean.........	1,000
W. B. Cooper, Jr.....	830	FROM HAVRE.	
A. M. Seixas..........	970	Poirier & Co.........	$40,000
Howes & Crowell....	1,100	Ballen & Sander.....	52,000
Brett, Son & Co......	750	W. Schall & Co.....	f.150,000
Order................	778		

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamers *City of Glasgow* and *New-York*, sailing on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861, are as follows:

London—60 days' sight..................	107¾ ℘ cent.
London— 3 days' sight..................	108¾ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar.........	5f. 25c.
Paris— 3 days' sight, ℘ dollar.........	5f. 21¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder...	40⅝c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco.	35⅝c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin......	41c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix-dollar....	77¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 202 bbls. of Ashes, 17,420 bbls. Flour, 132 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 42,536 bushels Wheat, 141,913 bushels Corn, 11,440 bushels Oats, 664 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,559 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 400 bags Rio, at 14c.@14¼c.; and a cargo of St. Domingo, (6,000 bags,) on terms not ascertained, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate to-day; prices have favored sellers. Sales 800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔.......	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling, ℘ ℔.......	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔.	16¾	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, and prices have been generally depressed. The receipts have been fair. The export demand has been restricted. The principal holders have been reluctant to make important concessions to buyers. The reported sales reach 12,600 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 00@$4 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 20@$4 30, mainly at [illegible]; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State........................	$4 00	@$4 10
Extra State............................	4 20	@ 4 30
Superfine Western......................	3 90	@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....	4 20	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan.............	4 25	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio....................	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds..	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands...............	5 05	@ 6 15
Fancy Genessee.........................	4 55	@ 4 70
Extra Genessee.........................	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in less request, yet is steady. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 00@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is moderately inquired for, including superfine, at $3 90@$4, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 50@$3 65 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal less sought after, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $2 85, from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, and desirable lots have been held with more firmness to-day, but the demand, especially from shippers, has been restricted. Sales 134,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 17@$1 24; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 15; Red Western, at $1 10@$1 14; very superior Green Bay Club at $1 05; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@$1; Racine Spring at 94c.@97c.; Northwestern Club at 91c.@93c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 72c.@92c.; White Canada on private terms; very poor Red do. at 85c.; and new Red Delaware at $1 18 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in good demand but at easier prices. Sales 158,000 bushels, at 41c.@45c. for poor to prime, and 46c. for very choice mixed Western; 38c.@40c. for damaged do.; 44c.@47 for Western Yellow; 46c.@48c. for Northern Yellow, and 52c. for Southern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ℘ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@32½c. ℘ bushel. The following is the estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Chicago, of the amount of flour and grain in store in that city, July 29:

Flour, bbls....................................	9,606
Wheat, bush....................................	274,402
Corn, bush.....................................	1,345,217
Oats, bush.....................................	233,561

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 30c.@65c. for new crop, ℘ ℔.

HOPS—Continue in good request for home use and shipment at steady prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been rather more sought after during the past week, and sales have been reported of 900,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine, at, according to lengths and sizes, $9 50@$11 ℘ thousand feet; also, 11,000 feet Piles, at 4c., cash, ℘ foot. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of Lumber are light, but more than the present demand requires. The sales of the week have been small, and mostly in small lots for immediate use, though some shipping orders have been in market, and one considerable sale of Clear Pine has been made to Philadelphia. Prices of some kinds of Lumber are considerably reduced. Dealers are inclined to make concessions on large transactions, even from the low prices now prevailing. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	132,574,762	29,900	49,353	64,507,[illegible]
1860	148,671,600	24,982	31,954	32,861,379
1861	79,633,780	18,174	[illegible]	57,[illegible]

The receipts for the three months show a falling off in Boards and Scantling fully equal to one-half, as compared with last season. There is an increase in Staves and a slight diminution in Shingles."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been quite limited, including small lots of Porto Rico, at 29c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@22c. ℘ gallon. Stock on hand, this morning, 14,486 hhds. and 4,312 bbls., including 7,577 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 6,308 hhds. Porto Rico, 601 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 870 hhds. New-Orleans, and 3,442 bbls. Cuba Muscovado.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, partly for Government use, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 54,998 bbls., against 66,026 bbls. on the 1st of July, 1861, and 62,874 bbls. 1st of August, 1860. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales 520 tcs. and bbls., at 8¼c.@9¼c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 200 barrels, at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Stock, 34,327 tcs. and bbls., against 38,400 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1861, and 28,909 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1860. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, July 31, reviewing the business of the week, says: "Provisions dull; the demand has been limited, and the market feels heavy. The reverses of our troops had a depressing influence on the market. Bacon Shoulders sold at 5c., and bulk do. at 4c., to the extent of 250 hhds., all in small lots. Bacon Sides at 6¾c.@7¼c., the latter for clear. We did not hear of any sales of Bulk Sides. Nothing done in Mess Pork; it was held at $14 50, with some inquiry at $14@$14 25. The news from New-York was more favorable at the close. About 2,300 kegs Lard sold at 8⅜c., and 400 tcs. at 8c., and at these rates there has been a fair demand for strictly Prime, and not much to be had. A portion of the sales were made, delivered at Terre Haute, Ind. Butcher's Lard sells at 6c., buyers furnishing packages."

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 ℘ 100 ℔s. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, Aug. 1:

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs.............................	5,475	4,923
East India, bags..........................	—	3,344

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, and sales have been reported of 864 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¼c.@6c.; Porto Rico, at 6c.@6⅝c.; and New-Orleans, at 6¼c.; with 40 boxes Havana, at 5¼c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds....................	76,448	56,432
Porto Rico....................	9,868	6,823
New-Orleans	600	2,812
English Islands...............	376	670
Texas.........................	45	
Total hhds....................	87,337	66,757
Total boxes...................	24,718	22,[illegible]
Total bags....................	110,536	191,440
Melado, hhds..................	8,266	7,781

TALLOW—Sales 24,000 ℔s. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in light supply and moderate request at buoyant prices. The business of the past month, Mr. M. RADER reviews thus: "Were it not for a very active export demand for Kentucky Leaf, we should lack subject for a report; as for other sorts, we have no inquiry at all. The manufacturing business of Cigars seems to be nearly entirely suspended, so that our excessively low stocks of Spanish Leaf in first hands hardly decrease, and whilst prices in Cuba are very high and firm, scarcely former prices can be realized here. The sales of Kentucky Leaf have been very large, principally for Spain, Germany and the Mediterranean, and the receipts of the month foot up full 13,000 hhds., about one-third of which were reshipped direct. In the face of such large receipts, holders are asking advanced rates, which has had the effect of checking larger transactions for the last few days; the principal buyers showing a determination to purchase only at previous rates. Our present quotations are: Lugs, 6c.@6¾c.; low Leaf, 7c.@7¾c.; good, 8c.@9¾c.; fine, 10c.@12¾c.; heavy shipping Leaf is held very firmly at 6¾c.@7c. for Lugs; 8c.@9¾c. for good; 10¾c.@12¾c. for fine, and 13c.@14c. for Clarksville selections. In Seed Leaf there is but little doing; fillers and ordinary grades are mostly all sold, and the tidings from abroad being not very encouraging, the export inquiry is very light, and none of any consequence for home use."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in July:

	Ky.	V. & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1861, hhds..	14,258	853	39	—	15,150
Received since............	6,865	30	12	—	6,907
Total....................	21,123	883	51	—	22,057
Delivered since...........	2,286	57	40	—	2,383
Stock Aug. 1, 1861........	18,837	826	11	—	19,674
Stock Aug. 1, 1860........	13,173	1,434	5	1	14,613

Messrs. J. McJ. BENSEL & Co. report the business at their warehouse during the month of July thus:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky on hand June 30, 1861.......	1,798
Kentucky received since then........................	712
Total available supply............................	2,510
Delivered in July..................................	219
Stock on hand July 31, 1861.....................	2,291

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock July 1, 1861, bales...	1,934	101	60	55
Received since.............	146	—	—	157
Total.....................	2,080	101	60	212
Sales to July 31, 1861......	133	—	—	—
Stock Aug. 1, 1861.......	1,947	101	60	212

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls. at 16½c.@17c., chiefly at 16⅝c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have made some slight concessions to shippers, and business has been brisker. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow 30s., and, by steamer, 10,000 bush. Wheat, in steamers' bags at 14d. ℘ bush., with 600 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter, at 35s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bush. Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℘ ℔. For Cork and a market, a bark, with Corn, in bulk and ship's bags, at 13½d., and a foreign ship, with Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 13d. to England, or 13d. to the Continent of Europe. For Havre, Wheat (11,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, at 18c. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TEMPTATION—THRICE MARRIED—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Official advices have been received in Washington from Gen. ROSECRANS, which fully confirm the reports previously received, that WISE and his command had precipitately fled from Gauley Bridge eastward, after destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. One thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder were left behind. Gen. ROSECRANS also says that many of the inhabitants of that region who have heretofore been strong Secessionists, have been converted to Unionism through the excesses of the rebel troops, who are now entirely cleared out of the Kanawha Valley. And if the latest dispatches which reach us are true—and we see no good reason to doubt them—WISE and his whole command are likely to fall into the hands of our forces. This would indeed be a triumph which would go far to efface the memory of Bull Run. He is stated to have retreated from one point to another, pursued continually by our troops, until he is at last in a position where it will be impossible for him to escape.

Two important general orders have just been issued by Gen. SCOTT. The first, which has probably been called out by some indiscretion in the matter of searches for arms in suspected houses, directs that all searches for arms, traitors, or spies, and arrests of offenders, in any military department, shall only be made by authority of the Commander of the department, except in cases of urgent necessity. The second order announces the desecration of Mount Vernon by the bands of armed rebels, and expresses the hope of the Commander-in-Chief that should the operations of the war take our troops in that direction, every possible respect will be paid to the sacred precincts.

Judging from all accounts which reach us, there appears to be little doubt that a large rebel force is again in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry—probably with a view to holding in check the column of Gen. BANKS, but possibly with the purpose of making an attempt, should circumstances favor, to cross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, between Harper's Ferry and Washington. Considerable bodies of rebel foragers have already approached within six miles of the head-quarters of Gen. BANKS, which is considered a certain indication that Gen. JOHNSTON'S Army is nearer to the Potomac than Leesburgh. Meantime, Gen. BANKS is busily engaged in the organization of his column, three brigades having already been formed, and placed under the command respectively of Col. THOMAS, Col. ABERCROMBIE and Col. [illegible]. Gen. BANKS has also instituted stringent measures to prevent communication between the Secessionists of Maryland and the rebels in Virginia.

The success of the recent expedition from Fortress Monroe to Back River, in which several rebel sloops and schooners were captured, with considerable property of value, has induced the fitting out of another one for some point up the Chesapeake Bay. The expedition, consisting of three hundred men and several pieces of artillery, under command of Lieut. ASHLEY, left the Fortress on the propellers *Cadwallader*, *Fanny* and *Adriatic*, on Tuesday, and had not been heard from at last accounts. LA MOUNTAIN, the balloonist, made an ascension of about a thousand feet on Wednesday, and made some useful observations of the positions of the rebels. No force was seen in the vicinity of Hampton.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an extremely interesting character. In the Senate, a number of important bills were passed—among them the one making appropriations for fortifications, the one to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, the one reducing Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports, and the one to punish fraud in making contracts with the Government. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army was agreed to, and the bill thus passed; and the same action was taken on the Loan bill. These two important measures now only await the signature of the President to become laws. The bill for the suppression and punishment of insurrection was then taken up, and discussed until the adjournment. It was bitterly opposed by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who denounced it as an atrocity of the worst character. A motion to postpone its consideration, however, was negatived, 28 to 16, though the matter was not finally disposed of. In the House, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, and passed, which authorizes additional enlistments in the Navy for three years or for the war. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed, which appropriates $100,000 for field fortifications for the defence of Washington. A bill from the Committee on Commerce was passed, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional revenue vessels. Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered a preamble and resolution, making inquiry of the President relative to the detention of Congressman ELY among the rebels as a prisoner. The rest of the session was occupied in a discussion growing out of a personal explanation made by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, in answer to an article published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, written by THURLOW WEED. He denied the truth of the charges of Mr. WEED, that he had, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, urged premature action on the part of Gen. SCOTT. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, also explained that he did not, in his remarks, a few days ago, intend to be understood that Gen. SCOTT had accused the President of forcing him to fight the Battle of Bull Run against his better judgment. And the House adjourned.

The Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. BUTTERFIELD, reached home last evening by the Camden and Amboy route. The ovation tendered to them by the citizens and firemen was one of the most hearty and enthusiastic which has greeted the return of the New-York regiments.

The Twentieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, returned from their three months' service yesterday, passing through this City on their way home to Ulster County. Most of the men express a willingness to reënlist.

Yesterday evening the First Maine Regiment arrived in this City from Washington. The men were unarmed, having delivered their rifles to the Sixth Maine Regiment, which had arrived at the Capitol before they left. At the Park Barracks the men partook of supper and slept; this morning they will leave for home.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of July, arrived at this port yesterday. A summary of her news had been previously received, by telegraph from Cape Race. We give, however, a very full budget of correspondence and extracts from our foreign files, which will be found more than usually interesting.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City informs us that the Government is making preparations to withdraw the United States troops entirely from Cedar Valley reservation, and to dispose of all the Government property there. An auction sale commenced at Fort Crittenden on the 15th of July, to continue from day to day until all the effects were sold. Whether Fort Scott was also to be sold out in the same fashion was not known, but the presumption is that it was not, as proposals were invited for supplying that post with oats and hay for the Winter. The departure of the troops from Fort Crittenden was expected to affect business very unfavorably. The first daily mail stage for California passed through Great Salt Lake City on the 11th of July, and continued regularly afterwards, East and West. A war was expected between the Shoshones and the Cheyennes, in consequence of an attack of the latter upon a party of the former on the Sweetwater, in which several were killed.

There was a buoyant Stock market yesterday, and a rise of 1@1½ per cent. on speculative descriptions,—New-York Central, 76⅜; Missouris, 44⅜@½ per cent.

The demand for Flour was restricted yesterday, and prices were depressed. Wheat was less plenty and was held with more firmness, though the inquiry was less active. Corn was freely purchased, but at easier rates. The principal business in Provisions was transacted in Pork, which advanced. Cotton and Rice were in request at rising prices. Moderate sales of Sugars, Hops and Tobacco were reported. Coffee was rather more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Battle of the 21st.

We copy from the New-Orleans *Delta* a very interesting letter from Richmond on the battle at Bull Run. It adds not much to our knowledge of the actual facts of that engagement, but some of the views which it presents are forcible and striking.

The letter, in the first place, confirms to the fullest extent all that we have hitherto said about the superior strength of the enemy in numbers and in position. The writer does not believe that JOHNSTON'S presence, with his division of 20,000 men, was necessary to a victory. On the contrary, he speaks of that number as only a small part of their whole force, and of the defences of the position as sufficient to have resisted an attack of 70,000, which he supposes to have been the strength of the assailing force. "But a *small portion* of our forces at and near Manassas Junction," he says, "were actually engaged. He does not believe that Gen. SCOTT ordered the attack upon that point, in the deliberate exercise of his judgment, for it was a fatal departure from a wise military policy. The writer's remarks on this point are worthy of careful attention.

In regard to the future movements of the Confederate Army, this writer reveals the fact that the counsels of their leaders are divided. A part of them insist upon the necessity of an offensive policy, including an immediate advance upon Washington, while others oppose this, and advocate a purely defensive policy, as most likely to produce a mollifying effect upon the Northern mind. We agree with the writer in regarding all such expectations as utterly vain. Unquestionably the capture of Washington would exasperate public sentiment throughout the North to a much higher degree of intensity than it has yet reached. But it is hot enough already for all practical purposes. The North has, as this writer says, "explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death." The people of this country do not intend that this Union shall be destroyed, this Government which our fathers framed be overthrown, until it has been proved by actual experiment that they are not able to prevent it. They regard it as the most solemn of duties to put forth every possible effort,—to strain every nerve,—to do whatever men can do to protect their country and the world from so great a disaster. They will perform this duty to the utmost of their ability. If they succeed, they will find their reward in the work accomplished. If they fail, they will be held guiltless by the world and by their posterity.

We do not understand on what grounds the Secessionists can have hoped for a reaction in their favor in the Northern States. They can scarcely be so stolid as to give a moment's heed to the gabble of the *News* and *Day Book*, or even to the more weighty assurances of the *Journal of Commerce* on this subject. They have the clear, explicit, unmistakable annunciations of President LINCOLN'S Message on this subject. They have seen with what unexampled and marvelous unanimity the utmost of his demands were surpassed by Congress. And if they have paid the slightest attention to the Northern Press, they must have seen that this prompt alacrity, in placing the whole wealth and strength of the nation at the President's command, for the suppression of this rebellion, has lagged behind the impulse and resolution of the great mass of the people. They may rest assured that this high tide of patriotic fervor will know no "retiring ebb" until the utmost power of the nation has been brought to bear upon this gigantic rebellion. The President will receive the hearty support of the nation in whatever measures he may employ for its suppression, and until our ability to suppress it has been thoroughly and effectively tested and found to fail, the leaders of secession may dismiss all hope of changing the sentiment of the people of the North and West.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN VIRGINIA.—The rebel Congress at Richmond have been sitting with closed doors for the last ten or twelve days. Whether the room in which its deliberations are held is darkened or not, we are not informed, but we respectfully suggest, that out of regard for the proprieties and fitness of things, it should be. When we remember how miserably Virginia has been duped, how she has been made the pack-horse of treason, been compelled to bear the burdens of the rebellion—to suffer the desolation of a war not legitimately her own; how the Cotton Confederates have managed to place her in the front of the battle to be crushed between the opposing forces, whoever may conquer in the strife, we confess that we cannot see how her "chivalrous sons" can with complacency, and in the broad daylight, look in the face the conspirators who in the furtherance of their own selfish schemes betrayed her to her ruin. South Carolina may well strut her brief hour in Richmond, for the triumphs of duplicity are hers. The homes of her people are away from the alarms and horrors of war. But the deep humiliation, the sense of degradation which should be felt by the "nursery of statesmen," "the mother of Presidents," at being thus compelled to lower her crest and veil her honors before the flaunting glories of the pigmy State, one would suppose would induce her to hide her blushes and her shame by the darkening of windows as well as the closing of doors.

No Time for Peace.

The secession organs in the City tell us of numerous meetings held in various quarters in support of a *peace* policy. Where they are held, or by whom they are attended, these journals do not inform us. So far as we know anything of them they are secret,—and are attended only by a very small number of political wire-pullers, who are anxious to make some issue by which their old party organizations can be revived. What degree of success is likely to follow their efforts, they will soon be in a position to ascertain.

It is not easy to imagine any condition of affairs less propitious to such a movement than the present. If the Union armies had achieved a victory over the rebels, there would be some sense, and some manliness, in proposing a peace. But on the heels of defeat, such a suggestion is merely pusillanimous. Those who talk of peace now, without any further effort to vindicate the honor of the country, simply propose that the country should acquiesce in its disgrace. They ask us to accept the defeat of the 21st as a final definition of the relations of the two sections,—that we should acknowledge the Richmond *Enquirer's* construction of it as deciding the "relative *manhood*" of the people of the North and South respectively. Now that we are beaten, they propose peace. It would not be easy for craven cowardice to go further.

We beg these gentlemen to make their meetings public. Let the country hear what they say, and see what they propose to do. Let us know who the men are thus anxious to sit down "infamous and contented,"—thus eager to accept a thrashing as their just desert at the hands of their Southern masters. They might be useful in one way if not in another. The country would gladly exchange a regiment of them for a handful of the brave fellows who are wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

This is no time to talk of peace. Every dictate of interest and every sentiment of honor alike require that the defeat of the 21st should be avenged. The whole country, as one man, demands it;—and no man can stand a moment before the indignation of the people, who advocates anything else. Whatever may be the final result of the war, it must not end here. Whether we are hereafter to be two nations, or one,—we must understand each other better than we do now. We must remove the misconceptions to which the affair at Bull Run has given rise. When that is done, it will be time enough to see what shall be done next.

The country has just one duty now, and to that everything else must be made to bend. We must reverse the verdict of the 21st. We must meet the enemy and come off victorious. We must inflict upon the head of this rebellion a blow which will demonstrate our power, and vindicate our martial prowess. To yield now would be simply to invite insult, not only from the South, but from every Power on earth. To sue for peace now would be merely to confess a fixed and settled inferiority, while we should wear, as a brand of dishonor, through all coming time. The people abhor the thought of such degradation. If it comes at all, it must come only after every nerve of the nation has been strained to avert it. The people are for war. They are ready to make all the effort it requires,—all the sacrifices it demands, and to incur all the hazards which it involves. But nothing but war,—strenuous, energetic and resolute,—a war which shall develope our strength and give us victory, will meet the necessities of the country, or satisfy the just expectations of the American people.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—Are not our many-headed friends of the *Tribune* overdoing the thing a little in the matter of modesty? We can make all possible allowance for the awkwardness of wearing tights for the first time in public,—but the *Tribune's* contortions seem needlessly painful. It may very well forego its old style of dictating to everybody, and denouncing with unmeasured virulence all who did not instantly obey its commands. But there certainly can be no necessity for solemnly abjuring every morning the right of expressing any opinion whatever, on any subject of the slightest interest to the community.

Up to a very recent date, the *Tribune* scouted the idea that it was not to express its opinions fully and freely concerning every public man and every public act; and it earned a good deal of credit for the fearlessness, if not for the discretion, with which it exercised this self-assumed censorship. But now the *Tribune* "wishes it to be distinctly understood that, so far as we are concerned, we *admit that every General or other commanding officer engaged* in that deplorable battle *did his entire duty as a strategist and a hero*, and that no blame, whatever, should be attached to any one." This, it seems to us, degrades the functions of the Press a good deal more thoroughly than the old habit of universal denunciation for which the *Tribune* has exchanged it. A newspaper may as well be muzzled, or suppressed outright, as thus to abdicate the very first duties which belong to the profession.

The *Tribune* is very anxious to "banish all further bickerings and personal controversies until the honor of the nation is retrieved." This is all very well. But our neighbor should begin further back. He should not have admitted into his columns the very bitter and unjust attack upon Gen. SCHENCK, which elicited the reply against which the *Tribune* protests. So far as we had an opportunity of judging, Gen. SCHENCK behaved throughout the day with entire self-possession and the most conspicuous courage. He held from first to last the position assigned him by his superior officer,—and this certainly was all that could be asked at his hands.

The New State Government of Missouri.

The Missouri State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, vacant. It has also proceeded to fill the first three by the provisional appointment of HAMILTON R. GAMBLE to be Governor, WILLARD P. HALL to be Lieutenant-Governor, and MORDECAI OLIVER to be Secretary of State.

The *personnel* of this Provisional State Government is all that could be desired by the Union men of Missouri, even those that are most persistent opposers of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, the new Governor, is one of the best known and most eminent citizens of Missouri. He is a resident of St. Louis, a lawyer by profession and practice, having long stood at the head of the Bar in the State, and having been elected with great unanimity to the Supreme Bench, where he served several years, with distinction and acceptance. He was a Whig in the past of undeviating faith, then an American, and in the last campaign a Unionist supporter of BELL and EVERETT. Judge GAMBLE has never affiliated with the Republican Party, but was an advocate of Judge EDWARD BATES' nomination and election to the Presidency by any party that was willing to support him, because he believed him to be a sound National man. With these views he would have advocated Judge BATES' election, though the latter should have obtained the Chicago nomination. All this might be explained, however, by the fact that Judge (now Governor) GAMBLE is a brother-in-law of Judge BATES.

WILLARD P. HALL, who is elected Lieutenant-Governor, is a citizen of St. Joseph, a Democrat, who has represented Missouri frequently in Congress. His abilities are first-rate, his personal respectability very high in Missouri, and he was a strong contestant for the Democratic nomination for Governor, at the time when C. F. JACKSON, the present fugitive Governor, was nominated.

MORDECAI OLIVER, the Secretary of State, was a resident formerly of Clay County, lying on the north side of the Missouri River, near the Kansas border. Liberty, the County seat of Clay County, will be remembered for the violations of the United States Arsenal there, in the Kansas troubles, and more recently by Secession plunderers. Mr. OLIVER represented his District in Congress, as a Whig, about eight years ago; but when the American Party came up, Mr. OLIVER acted with the Democracy of Missouri, and, so far as we know, still counts himself one of them. But he has proved himself an unswerving Union man.

The passage of the ordinance that reorganizes the Missouri State Government, was by a vote of 56 to 25—or more than two to one. On the selection of the officers of the Provisional State Government, about twenty of the members declined to vote, on the ground that they believed the Convention to be transcending its authority, and they could not give countenance to its action by participating in and recognizing the elections as valid. But this fraction of the Convention are held not to represent the people of their own Counties; and so far as concerns one at least, URIEL WRIGHT, of St. Louis, who was elected as a Unionist, but is now a rank Secessionist, we know this to be true.

These new officers chosen for the Missouri State Government are to hold their places till the first Monday in November, 1861, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until the people at the polls on the first Monday of November, 1861, shall disapprove entirely the action of the Convention in attempting to supersede the old and treasonable State Government; as the Convention in its extreme folly and abnegation of all self-respect, has provided may be done. Knowing so well, as this Convention did, the constitutional regularity of its call and the supreme powers with which it was invested, the utter anarchy of the State at present, and the desperate villainy of the Secessionists who control numerous and populous portions of the State, it is surprising that its intelligent and patriotic members ventured upon any such experiment as submitting their obviously necessary action to the bullying and ballot-stuffing propensities of the "border ruffians" and rebels. It would not be at all surprising, even with a majority of three-fourths of the lawful citizens of Missouri sustaining the action of the Convention, to find bogus poll-books, under the manipulations of unscrupulous secession judges and clerks, presenting an emphatic condemnation of the discreet action of the Convention. In that event the State would relapse into the anarchy that now prevails, and which furnishes an example of lawlessness and irregularity in the administration of a State never before witnessed in the American Union. For what greater achievement could the revolutionists of Missouri hope for than to have the State thrown into new and violent civil commotions by an apparent, however unreal, triumph of the secession party over the Union voters at the polls?

But assuming that the honesty and good sense of the people of Missouri shall escape the gins and nets so carefully allowed to be set for them, and that they shall ratify the proceedings of the State Convention, we think the nation may be congratulated on the first step towards peaceful, constitutional reform in the State of Missouri.

If the people of the State generally shall acquiesce in this action of the Convention, we may look for speedy peace and quiet there. The State Government, if loyal and efficient, can be infinitely more serviceable in the suppression of disorders than the National Government; and in the palpable demonstration of the purpose of the people of the State to remain in the Union, BEN MCCULLOCH'S invasion of the Southwest can only exasperate Missourians, not profit the Confederate cause.

If Gen. FREMONT shall wisely coöperate with the new State Government of Missouri, all the troops of that State, and of Illinois and Iowa, now occupied in binding the hands of the Secessionists—a force of almost 20,000, under the commands of LYON, SIGEL and POPE—may be released for operations down the Mississippi upon Memphis and New-Orleans. And Missouri, and chiefly St. Louis, by becoming a peaceful place of business again, may, in the fitting out of the great armies to be employed in the West, have a rich and long-continued trade, and get back much of the prosperity that anarchy and misrule have lost to that unhappy people.

Uniformity in Uniforms.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that thousands of troops are being marshalled for the defence of the Union, the matter of similarity of uniforms presents itself as exceedingly important. At present each regiment seems to exercise its own taste, and sometimes lack of taste, in the selection of its uniform, causing our Army somewhat to resemble in its varied colors the vagaries of a May-day fantastic company. The ragged and faded dress of returned volunteers shows that *in material* the mistake has sometimes been as great as in *colors* and styles.

There should at once be a Commission appointed to examine and decide on the best uniform, taking into consideration the availability of the required material, style, trimming, &c., and all volunteers should be required to be clothed in accordance therewith, as the regulars are clothed in the Army gray. Perhaps, as this war will be fought in a warm climate, a lighter uniform might be provided for the volunteers than that used in the regular service.

At present there is no way of distinguishing our troops at a distance by their uniform. For instance, the Second Mississippi Regiment are uniformed exactly like one of the Minnesota regiments, occasioning a mistake in the late battle,—it is true, in our favor. But the mistake of Col. BENDIX'S New-York Regiment in firing on Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment at Little Bethel, and the attack of the New-York Fourteenth on the New-York Eighth at Bull Run, from inability to distinguish friend from foe, show the evils of the present lack of system. The labor of inspection of uniforms would be much lessened by this change, and it certainly seems a matter of sufficient importance to secure the attention of our careful and efficient War Department, by whom, as we are informed, "no proper safeguard is omitted."

Respectfully, W. A.

This is a matter of very great importance, and deserves attention. On the field of battle, especially where large numbers are engaged, and the field is somewhat extended, it is impossible to distinguish friend from foe, except by their uniform, and too many instances have already occurred in which the most serious mistakes have been made in this respect, to justify any further delay in giving it attention. It is well known that there are very many regiments in the Rebel Army whose uniforms are precisely like those of regiments in our own. This must inevitably lead to blunders involving serious loss of life, as indeed it has done in several cases already.

The Government should provide against a recurrence of these dangers without delay. We see no reason why all the armies of the Union should not wear one uniform,—precisely the same in its main features, and varied, if necessary, in some minor respects, so as to distinguish the soldiers of the different States. The present utter confusion in the dress of the troops not only prevents them from making the imposing appearance on parade which they might otherwise do, but is certain to involve consequences of the most disastrous kind.

Romance Among the Rebels.

The rebel accounts of the battle of the 21st continue to be exceedingly interesting,—and we accordingly continue our extracts from them. Some of the Munchausenisms which they embody are excessively ludicrous. One of these rebel *raconteurs* reports that a certain Pennsylvania regiment was mowed down "*by acres*" by their artillery. Another writer describes the onset of MCDOWELL'S column "54,000 strong,"—and a third speaks in thrilling terms of the narrow escape they had from being outflanked when "PATTERSON'S division of 20,000 swept in to the aid of the General in command." As PATTERSON'S division came no nearer the field than Harper's Ferry, the deliverance of the rebels was not nearly so miraculous as it seemed.

These men, however, seem to have found their match in some of ours, whom they hold as prisoners. One of the Fire Zouaves is apparently determined to fool them to the top of their bent. They acknowledge their indebtedness to him for much "valuable information." One of the items with which he delighted them was that ELLSWORTH was "one of the most brutal and tyrannical men that ever lived,—that he never issued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick." As ELLSWORTH was a very small man, almost effeminate in look and in manner, and the exact reverse of what he is here described to be, it is easy to see the peculiar kind of joke that our Zouave friend is playing off upon the secession gentry. He smoothes their complacent feathers most beautifully, by vivid descriptions of the terriffic gallantry of the Palmetto chivalry. He "had been but a few moments *behind* them," he says, "when he was fully convinced that the Yankees could never whip these people." How came he behind them at all?

If we could whisper in the ear of our secession friends, we would caution them against believing everything that their Yankee prisoners tell them, especially if they wear red shirts. They are a romance-loving race, and will take great delight in "stuffing" the chivalry to their hearts' content. When they have recovered and returned home, we shall hear the other side of the story.

A TIMELY REFORM.—The presence of field and company officers thronging the hotels and saloons of Washington, has been one of the evidences of the lack of that strictness of discipline which is an absolute essential to the effectiveness of an Army in a time of war. It appeared as though many of these gentlemen regarded their duties as consisting, to some extent, at least, in wearing a uniform and enjoying themselves at their leisure, indulging in the pleasures of Washington, while their men remained without drill and without instruction in the business for which they were enlisted. The drudgery of camp-life, its labors and its cares, they seemed to regard as belonging to the common soldiers exclusively, while they themselves were to be permitted to lounge away the hours in any manner most agreeable to themselves. Gen. MCCLELLAN, we are glad to see, has put an end to this, by the issue of a General Order to the effect that, hereafter, no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp, or visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, and that only by the written permit of commanders of brigades. This reform will add greatly to the effectiveness and discipline of the Army, and relieve the citizens of Washington from a vast deal of uneasiness to which they have of late been subjected.

Panics in Armies.

From the Commercial.

But the most remarkable case of panic is of such recent occurrence that it must be familiar with most intelligent people. At the battle of Solferino, a French corps of fifteen thousand picked troops ran some fifteen miles back to Brescia, because five straggling Austrian hussars suddenly appeared on the road, their object being to surrender themselves as prisoners to the French. A graphic description of this most disgraceful affair was published at the time, from the pen of H. J. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, who saw the panic.

This is not quite accurate, though the facts of the panic illustrate forcibly the *Commercial's* statement, that even the best troops are liable to precisely such sudden stampedes as often seize upon horses on our Western plains. The French who fled in the panic on the day after Solferino, were not "picked troops," but were mainly teamsters, men left to guard the baggage, drivers of ammunition wagons, &c. Indeed, the officers and men who were with about thirty of the *caissons*, were the first to lead off in the stampede,—and it was by them that the alarm was communicated to the great mass in the rear. The cause of the panic was the sudden appearance, within the lines of the French camp of a whole squadron of Austrian dragoons, who had lost their way in seeking their own camp. The alarm was mutual, for they ran as fast as the French. But these ammunition wagons, and thousands who accompanied them in their flight, did not stop until they had reached Brescia, fifteen miles distant.

Raw troops are unquestionably much more subject to such sudden alarms than those who have seen service, for the simple reason that they are less accustomed to the incidents of the field, and less in the habit of obeying orders, in spite of their own opinions and feelings. It was not at all to the discredit of the great body of our troops that they should have stampeded at Bull Run;—the discreditable fact in the case was, that their officers made little or no effort to allay their fears and arrest their flight. This must be remedied hereafter.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—In offset to our reverse in Eastern Virginia, our success in the Western portion of the State continues uninterrupted, both in respect to the progress of our arms, and in the still more important particular—the progress which the Wheeling Government is making in extending the area of the territory acknowledging it. Gen. COX'S column has reached the junction of the Gauley and Greenbrier Rivers, in pursuit of WISE, who is fleeing with a routed and disorganized and rapidly diminishing force. Wherever Gen. COX appears, he is hailed as a deliverer by nearly the entire population. By the successes of COX, MCCLELLAN and ROSECRANS, the rebels have been driven from all Virginia west of the Alleghanies, a territory embracing fully one-third the area of the State, and nearly one-third the entire white population. This population is now actively coöperating with the National forces. But as great as this success has been, it is but a stepping stone to still more important movements. Gen. ROSECRANS is now moving southward for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. COX. When this is accomplished, their united command will have nearly reached the frontier of East Tennessee, the people of which are thoroughly loyal, and are earnestly reaching out their hands for aid. The moment this aid is extended, the people there will assume the same position that those of Western Virginia did to the Eastern—either assume to be the Government *de facto*, or set up an independent State. The possession of East Tennessee will give us that of the line of railroad which the rebels rely upon almost solely as the means of maintaining their communications. It is most fortunate for us that the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghanies, for nearly their whole extent, are filled by a free and loyal population. It is the only portion of the South that would be difficult to subdue.

FEMALE SPIES IN WASHINGTON.—The Charleston *Mercury* contains this paragraph:

"The women in Washington, it is said, are almost all Secessionists, and in private, among the permanent residents of Washington and Georgetown, hatred to the existing Government and sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS are freely-expressed feelings. The wife of a well-known Senator, though not the representative of a Slave or secession State, makes her home the rendezvous of rebels."

It is on record that CICERO used to employ women to ferret out information as to the doings of the conspirators. This kind of work is peculiarly congenial to that love of political intrigue which characterizes the female mind, and there is no doubt the rebels are working it to advantage. Having free access to the society of the loyal citizens of Washington—to the levees and public receptions of the President and the members of the Cabinet—being permitted to visit the camps of our soldiers, and to come and go at their pleasure, they keep posted in regard to the position and strength of our army, the intentions of the Government, and everything of interest to the rebels. Of course they have it in their power to keep them thoroughly advised of our plans and movements, and of these opportunities they take the best possible advantage. No mistaken magnanimity should prevent the authorities from putting this dangerous class under strict police.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Everything indicates that the Government is thoroughly in earnest in its determination to give our troops tried and experienced officers. Preference will always be given in appointments to men who have seen service, and the more scars they can show the better is their chance of high command. Under this stimulus we may look for the appearance of an entirely new set of men at the head of our armies. Even our amiable old friend of the *Herald* has been roused into unwonted activity, and is busily engaged in raising a Plum Gut Brigade, which he proposes to command in person. If there is a short cut out of danger, he is just the man to find it,—while the bare sight of his scars will infuse infinite ardor into the souls of those of his heroes who can get into his rear, where alone they will be visible. We understand that Brig.-Gen. BENNETT has already applied to Gen. [illegible]

John Graham, J. W. Hale and others, for certificates of wounds recived in service, and that he has a chart of Plum Gut engraved on vellum and superbly mounted. The Secretary of War will please make out his commission.

Vigor of the Rebels.

The following ordinance has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia:

1. *Be it ordained*, That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, *shall be forever banished from this State, and is declared an alien enemy*, and shall be so considered in all the Courts of Virginia.

2. Any citizen of Virginia who may hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, shall be deemed *guilty of treason, and his property shall*, upon information by the Attorney-General, in any Court of this Commonwealth, *be confiscated to the use of the State*.

We have nothing to say against the justice of such a proscription. We cite it merely to show that Virginia is *in earnest* in the war she is waging for the destruction of the Union, and that she has the courage to do whatever the attainment of her object may require. She knows that war is a stern and bloody business,—that it has little respect for private rights of any kind, and that enemies must be punished with the most relentless rigor if their power for evil is to be destroyed.

We submit that the enactment of such a law calls for corresponding action on the part of our Government. It is quite time that the property of men in rebellion against the Union should be confiscated, and that they should be subjected to serious disabilities and penalties for their crimes. There may be some difficulty in framing a law which shall meet all the requirements, and avoid the embarrassments of such a case; but the principle of the law is just, and should be embodied in practical legislation.

Treasure Trove.—It is amazing how much "spoils" the rebels bagged after the fight at Manassas. The Richmond *Whig* says that "among the items not previously mentioned are 600 tents and 7,000 axes." As all the tents were left behind in camp, and as there were not probably 500 axes in the whole Army, the *Whig's* story seems slightly improbable.

The Rival Military Routes to Washington.—As many slurs have been cast on the War Department for sending troops to Washington by way of Harrisburgh, it is but fair to this route to say, that it is claimed to have great advantages as a military route. Though considerably longer than the direct route through Philadelphia, yet it may be better for all that, if, as claimed, regiments can be transported, together with the heavy loads of freight essential to their efficiency, without change of any sort, and placed in Washington a very few hours behind the time in which regiments without these impediments can be taken by the other routes. The ferries over the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, and the break of gauge at Philadelphia, are defects in the direct route from which the other is free. Our military authorities should look at the merits of the two routes, and select the best, or give to each the business for which it is best adapted. It makes no difference in cost which way the troops go, the charges being the same.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Auction Sale of United States Property—The End of the Utah Expedition—Cedar Valley to be Entirely Evacuated—Bad Effect on Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Monday, July 15, 1861.

"Finis" to the "Utah Expedition" may now be very aptly placed, for the end thereof is certainly come. The public of this Territory is advised that on to-morrow commences a public auction sale, at Fort Crittenden, (Camp Floyd,) which is to continue from day to day till the whole is sold. "The whole" consists of all the fort materials, appurtenances, embellishments, &c., and includes hay, straw, grain, wood, coal, stationery, means of transportation, building materials, medicines, mechanics' and farmers' tools and implements, a running grist-mill and mill privilege, public buildings, quarters, storehouses, stables, provisions, groceries, beef cattle, and miscellaneous stores. No reserve. Terms cash.

Thus it is clear that Cedar Valley Reservation is to be entirely evacuated. Whether Fort Scott (Bridger) is to share the same fate, is not yet so apparent. But proposals are still publicly invited for supplying that post with 600 bushels of oats and 80 tons of hay for the coming Winter.

As to the recent contracts entered into by merchants here for supplying Fort Crittenden with large amounts of hay, straw, grain and wood the coming Fall, why of course the contractors will claim strong damages from Government for the failure on its part. The departure of the troops will affect Utah merchants (merchant here is the generic name of all people that do live by trading) rather unfavorably. The soldiers will not be customers, and no money will be spent by quartermasters as heretofore. Emigrants and the mail passengers, agents and employes, will be the only remaining El Dorado for Salt Lake folks.

But the Army sale will undoubtedly make rich, comparatively, many a saving soul in this region who has yet got a "bit of cash" left in the corner of some old stocking, by enabling him to buy, perhaps for "an old song," various useful stores, which he will be certainly able to retail to his poorer "brethren," by and bye, at two or three hundred per cent. advance on the prime cost to him, as in certain sales at Camp Floyd, when good mules fetched $60 a span, wagons $20 each, harness for a span $9, and other things in proportion.

The Army certainly enriched this community immensely in the years '58-'59, for never, since the settlement of the Great Basin, were the Mormons better off for money, clothes, groceries, cattle, mules, wagons, and the good things of life in general, than in those two years, perhaps—though I am by no means assured of that—with the single exception of the time of the height of the California gold fever, ten or a dozen years ago. But then there were comparatively few people here to share in the "leeks and onions." As the Army made "this people" rich in its advent, so a due regard to preserving the unities will dictate that it complete the good work at its exit.

There is one thing, though, to be said, and that is, that the Utah blacksmiths have been supplied for the last three or four years with iron from the ponderous tires of the freight wagons which have poured into this territory in these years, and they will soon be pinched for material, as the manufacture of iron is not a successful fact here at present.

Brigham's paper mill commenced running a few days ago, and I suppose the Salt Lake newspapers will shortly appear, like the ideal Mormon nation, entirely clothed in "homespun."

The first daily mail-stage arrived from the east on the 11th, loaded with passengers. Since then the stages east and west their daily course have run.

The first telegraph pole in this city was erected on the 9th, and since that time others have been put up for several miles south of the city.

The days for the past week have been hot, and some of the nights hot, too, while several of the evenings have been cloudy and very windy. On the evening of the 12th, a decent thunder shower fell. The thermometer rests at about 100° in the shade on the hottest days, and about 80° on the hottest nights, though as a general thing the nights are very much cooler. The great comet still exhibits himself, though ascending higher in the heavens, and becoming less distinct each successive night.

It is strongly reported that Washakee, Shoshone Chief, is preparing his warriors for a fight with the Cheyennes, in return for their attacking a Shoshone party at the Sweetwater, and killing several chiefs, Washakee's son among the rest. Washakee's present rendezvous is at or near Bear River Lake. He greatly desires to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Bannacks and the Utes.

Immigrants from the East to the West continue to fill our streets and stir trade a little. Some of their camps towards the north end of this valley have been a little troubled at night, by persons supposed to be anxious to obtain horses without the consent of the owners thereof. A few shots have been exchanged, a few horses are missing, and a suspicious character arrived at his home one night with a hole in his hide.

Immigrants can buy flour here at $3 50 per hundred, and oats at $1 25 or less per bushel, considerably lower than they expected.

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

OVATION BY THE FIREMEN AND CITIZENS—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Butterfield, arrived by the Camden and Amboy route at 7 o'clock last evening. This regiment was one of the first to march to the defence of the Capital, and has been one of the hardest worked and most active of the three months regiments in service. It has been stationed at Washington, Arlington Heights, Georgetown, Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and they were marched into Virginia, occupying Charlestown, Bunker Hill, and other points, in conjunction with Patterson's Division. They have borne the toils and hardships of camp-life like true soldiers, and it was generally remarked that they were greatly improved in appearance as compared with their condition and discipline when they embarked on the *Baltic* three months since.

Extensive arrangements were made to give them a grand reception, the firemen of the City taking a prominent part in the ovation. During the afternoon the friends of the regiment, among whom were throngs of well-dressed ladies, assembled in Battery-place, filling up the street, while the Battery and Castle Garden were crowded with spectators impatiently awaiting the arrival of the steamer. A large body of Police occupied the pier, a few officials only being admitted inside the gates. At 7 o'clock the boat was seen approaching the landing, the regiment, with their bayonets bristling in the setting sun, being drawn up in line on the hurricane deck and along the guards. Loud cheers now burst forth from the people on the balconies of Castle Garden, and the crowd upon the Battery caught up and swelled the sound with many thousand voices. The Home Guard fired a roaring salute, which was continued until the boat had reached her pier.

Several wounded soldiers were the first to land, and as they hobbled ashore upon their crutches, they were immediately surrounded by sympathetic crowds. One of these was W. F. Frankford, of Company F, Fire Zouaves, who was wounded in the leg at Bull Run. A gentleman slipped a dollar into his hand, with a hint to the policemen to send him home in a carriage. A. G. Howard, First Sergeant of Company B, Second Vermont Regiment, and H. K. Austin, of Western Vermont, Company I, both wounded in the knee, also came with the regiment.

The appearance of Col. Butterfield, mounted on his fine charger, was the signal for enthusiastic cheers, which were gracefully acknowledged.

The regiment having formed on the pier, the gates were opened, and they emerged into Battery-place amidst enthusiastic cheers, the crowd pressing forward to catch a glimpse of familiar faces in the line. The escort, consisting of the Home Guard, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and a company of Juvenile Zouaves, led the way through the Battery, and into Bowling-green, the escort being drawn up and saluting as they passed. The column finally got into line and proceeded up Broadway, being greeted with immense outbursts and clapping of hands along the route. As the regiment approached St. Paul's Church, the excitement became intense. The tramp of the marching column with its own band and drum corps in full play, the band upon the balcony of Barnum's Museum playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the screams of the steam whistle of Engine No. 38, and the shouting of the multitude, created a scene of wild excitement which has seldom been equaled. Throughout Broadway the hotels and more public edifices were thronged with spectators, who cheered and waved their welcome to the returning soldiers. Tiffany's and Ball, Black & Co. hung out their flags and waved them from balcony and window. At the New-York Hotel a considerable gathering of persons was noticed on the balcony, but they studiously avoided making any demonstration of pleasure or satisfaction. They stood as still as statues, and were as silent as the grave. The contrast was so conspicuous as to attract the attention of the regiment.

The Fire Companies made a very creditable turnout. The following were paraded along the line of march. Steamers No. 2, 38, 42 and 47; Engine Companies 11, 16, 21, 23 and 30; Hook and Ladder Companies, 12 and 15; Hose Companies 6, in line, 7 and 25.

The regiment passed around Union-square, and were halted and dismissed on the west side. Rousing cheers were given for Col. Butterfield and other officers.

The regiment will mostly reënlist for the war.

RETURN OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The Twentieth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. G. W. Pratt, arrived in this City, *en route* for home, yesterday morning. Companies A, G and K came on the steamer *Whitney*, under command of Major Hardenberg, bringing the prisoners of war from Baltimore. The remaining six companies arrived *via* the Camden and Amboy route, and the regiment united at the Park Barracks, where they dined, at 3 P. M. During the three months of their service, the Twentieth have been doing duty entirely in Maryland, guarding the Annapolis and Washington Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore Custom-house, and other points of equal importance. Their services have been valuable. They have been well treated, and enjoyed excellent health, and most of the men express a willingness to reënlist under the same Colonel. The men are ruddy and healthy, and well drilled, and will prove a valuable addition to the three years' volunteers. Arrangements were made for the regiment to leave by the 6 o'clock boat for Rondout, and be mustered out of the service on the way. Extensive preparations are being made to give them a splendid reception by the citizens of Ulster County, from among whom they were recruited, after most of them had become exempt on account of seven years' militia service.

GALA DAY IN FREEHOLD, N. J.

RECEPTION OF COMPANIES G AND F OF THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies G, Capt. Mount, "Monmouth Guard," of Freehold, and F, "Ocean Guard," of Long Branch, arrived at Freehold by railway at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and were enthusiastically received at the dépôt by a large number of citizens and several military companies, among which were the Monmouth Guard and the Union Zouaves, headed by Brig.-Gen. Haight and Colonels Parker, Patterson and Bennet. They were accompanied by the Trenton Cornet Band, and marched from the dépôt to the business part of the town, where the people were out in force to bid them welcome. Flags were hung across the street from the Court-house and American Hotel, bearing the mottoes "Welcome, noble Sons of Monmouth," and "Welcome, Defenders of the Flag." The companies were marched and countermarched through Main-street, and drawn up in line in the Court-House yard, where they were welcomed by a patriotic speech from Amos Richardson, Esq., Principal of the Academy, which was responded to by the Band playing "Hail Columbia." Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Rose, of the Methodist Church. Three cheers were given at the mention of the name of Dr. Edward F. Taylor, of Middletown, who, though not connected with any of the regiments in the recent fight, went to the field and was taken prisoner, while voluntarily attending to the wounded. After the prayer the companies partook of a bountiful collation spread by the ladies in the Court-house yard. A well-executed drill, according to Hardee, was then gone through with by the Freehold Company, the Long Branch boys having left their guns at Trenton. The Third Regiment were in Gen. McDowell's Division, and at the time of the battle were advancing as convoy to the baggage in the reserve.

RETURN OF THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. N. J. Jackson, which has been stationed at Meridan Hill, near Washington, arrived in this City last evening. On its way through Baltimore it was cheered most lustily, and every ostentation of favor was exhibited. Upon arriving at the foot of Cortlandt-street, the men were marched to the Park Barracks and partook of supper. This morning the Regiment will leave on one of the Fall River boats for home. All of the men seem in the most excellent spirits, and the majority of them expressed their intention of reënlisting for the war. Before the men left Washington the arms, which were Minié rifles and accoutrements were handed over to the Sixth Maine Regiment, which was only armed with the old flint-lock musket, altered to percussion cap.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SECOND NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT PREPARING AGAIN FOR THE WAR.

This fine corps, which has just returned from the seat of war, under the command of its gallant commandant, Col. Henry M. Baker, will be mustered out of the service to-day, at the Hudson House in Jersey City, when the men will be paid off. Now that the three months' service has expired, the Second will be again newly organized, to proceed to the scene of action, and the great body of the corps will join the three-years volunteers of the present great Army now assembled at Washington, Virginia, &c. The regiment will be 1,000 strong, and the men are a fine set of able-bodied, athletic young soldiers.

They were among the first of the troops who opened up the way to Alexandria and the Arlington Heights, and shared in the arduous duties of the New-York Seventh and the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves. They will make one of the five regiments which Gov. Olden has been called on by the Government to supply, in addition to those already raised.

Previous to returning again to share in the glories of the battle-field, they will be entertained at the Hudson House in Jersey City, for which a subscription has been set on foot, and which Mr. S. A. French and Mr. John McGuigan are taking an active part in raising. Since their return their conduct has been very exemplary, and they only regret that they were not permitted to take their share in the late sanguinary battle at Bull Run. Their gallant conduct was much spoken of by the President, as well as that of the other New-Jersey troops; and their loyalty and attachment to the Union and Government of the United States are too well known to require any further comment.

FIRST REGIMENT GERMAN BLACK SHARP-SHOOTERS.

The Colonelcy of this regiment has been accepted by Mr. Eugene A. Kozlay. Recruiting is going on rapidly at the Tivoli Garden, in Avenue A, and at Lincoln Hall, Houston-street. The number of men already enrolled is over two hundred, and the corps can be seen drilling every day at Tompkins-square. The officers are all military men, and have seen active service in Europe. One Company from Albany, one from Newark and one from Boston will join the regiment. The name of the regiment is very familiar to Germans, and the Colonel is well-known for his energy and military talent, having distinguished himself as an able officer in the Hungarian Army on the battle-fields of Capolna, Comorn, Nard Carlo, Solnock, etc. Mr. Alexander Hoch, who has served many years with distinction as officer in both the Austrian and Hungarian Armies, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

The schooner *Tropical Wind*, laden with tobacco, was delivered over to the Prize Commissioners yestereay. This is the vessel that was seized some time since and taken to Washington, where she was subsequently released and left to continue her voyage to Halifax. Instead of proceeding on her voyage, she hovered along the Virginia coast, touching at several places, and, as is supposed, holding communication with the enemy. She was finally seized a second time, by order of Gen. Butler, and sent to this port.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Saturday morning this gallant regiment will be mustered out of the service of the United States. The ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES GUARDS.

This regiment will form the first of the Union Brigade, under command of Col. Egbert L. Veile. This organization is progressing most satisfactorily. Every officer has been educated in the profession, and the men are being carefully selected.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

The Board of Officers of this regiment met at No. 458 Broome-street, yesterday, Lt.-Col. Ackerman in the chair, and transacted business of importance connected with the regiment. The reports of the different Captains proved that the regiment is about 1,600 strong, and is progressing finely. Col. Branlik, an old veteran, is expected to-day from Washington, and will assume immediate command. Quartermaster Wild and Commissary Pearcy deserve all credit for their exertions in behalf of the regiment. The men are quartered and fed in the Park barracks.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

A member of the Brooklyn Thirteenth, lately returned from the war, informs us that the regiment has been canvassed, and that 600 of the men are ready to return and serve for three years, or as long as required.

ODD FELLOWS' DONATION TO THE VOLUNTEER FUND.

The Howard Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., have made a donation of $1,000 to the Volunteers' Family and Fund Bonds of the City of New-York. This is a very timely gift, and, as the members say, will be a much better investment, in the relief it will afford to needy families, than if lying in a bank drawing but a small interest. The example is an excellent one.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—From the report of the Committee of the Whole, made up for the two weeks ending Aug. 1, it appears that 536 persons have been transferred from the City Prisons to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, of which number 178 were males, and 358 females. A leave of absence of one week has been granted to each keeper, with the understanding that but one keeper shall be absent at the same time. Several employes, who joined military companies, have returned to the City, and resumed their positions. In the case of inmates who are in receipt of aid from the fund for families of volunteers, the Warden has been instructed to obtain the amount, and transmit it to the Commissioners to await their decision as to the ultimate disposition of it. The enlargement of the building for lunatics is progressing under the direction of the Warden of the Penitentiary and by the inmates of that institution. At Ward's Island, sixty-eight acres of land are under cultivation. Drs. Coan and Smith have been appointed Assistant Physicians on Randall's Island during the absence of Drs. Chalmers and Marshall. The receipts for the two weeks amount to $423 33. The weekly statement shows that the number of inmates in the various institutions, July 27, was 8,250; during the week 2,211 were admitted, 50 died, 1,697 were discharged, and 395 were sent to Blackwell's Island.

Outrage by a Clerk of the Relief Committee.—Ellen O'Brien, a woman in delicate health, whose husband is a soldier in one of the City regiments at the seat of war, was complainant yesterday, before Judge Connolly, against George Griscom, a clerk at the Volunteer Family's Relief Office in Fourth-avenue, whom she charged with having assaulted her in an aggravated way. She alleged that on Wednesday afternoon she went to the Relief-office, where she found a number of other persons who awaited aid from the authorities. As quickly as opportunity offered she presented her ticket to the accused, who rudely informed her that she had come to the wrong office, and must apply next door. Being greatly fatigued, she sat down on a chair to rest, when Griscom immediately approached and thrust her forcibly from the office, striking her and tearing her dress as he did so, and finishing the assault by kicking and choking her. A warrant was given Officer Colfax for the arrest of the accused, who was yesterday brought to Court, and required to furnish bail for trial in the sum of $500. It is said that instances of brutal treatment by the employes in the Relief-office toward the applicants for aid are of quite frequent occurrence.

Violent Assaults.—Thomas Burns, a peddler, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Osborn, in default of $1,000 bail, charged with felonious assault. He had been quarreling with Charles Smith, a laboring man, residing at No. 149 Cherry-street, on Wednesday night, and stabbed him in the side with a cheese knife. The wound is a severe one. The prisoner stated that he used the knife in self-defence....Two laborers, John Haggerty and Cornelius Shea, living at No. 28 Madison-street, became angry with each other on Wednesday night, and Shea stabbed Haggerty in the side with a dirk-knife. The assailant was committed to answer by Justice Osborn, and the injured man was sent to the New-York Hospital....Thomas Dalton and John Scott, both of whom live at the tenement house No. 196 East Sixteenth-street, engaged in a desperate fight on Wednesday night, in the course of which Dalton's leg was fractured by a blow or a kick of his antagonist. Scott was held to answer the assault.

Singular Suicide of a Sick Man.—Coroner Jackman, yesterday, held an inquest at the foot of Delancey-street, upon the body of Liebre Schaffer, a German, 57 years of age, lately residing at No. 160 Second-street, whose death had resulted from drowning. Deceased was a shoemaker, but for nearly two months past had been unable to pursue his business in consequence of feeble health. Recently his friends believed him to be of unsound mind, and his actions were watched to some extent. On Monday morning, however, he managed to slip away from home unobserved, and no tidings could be obtained of him. Yesterday his remains were found as before stated. There is no doubt that the poor man committed suicide, from the fact that he was found tightly clutching a carpet-bag, one handle of which was passed over his arm, and within it were two flat-irons, which were probably intended to sink the body. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

A Danseuse Burned to Death.—On Wednesday night, while the performances were in progress at Canterbury Hall, Broadway, a shocking casualty occurred, resulting in the death of Mme. Molnry, principal danseuse at the establishment. While dancing, robed in the gauzy dress worn by persons of her profession, she incautiously approached too closely to the footlights, and in a second her garments were ablaze. Her shrieks alarmed the actors, who hastened to her relief, and some persons from the audience also sprang to her aid. Before the flames could be extinguished, however, she was fatally burned. Everything was done to assuage her sufferings which medical skill could offer, but she experienced little relief, and yesterday afternoon she expired at her rooms in the Smithsonian House. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest in the case today.

Boys Drowned while Bathing.—On Monday evening, James Burton, a lad residing with his mother at No. 48 Greenwich-street, was drowned while bathing at the Battery. The body was not recovered at the time, but yesterday a successful effort was made to bring it to the surface by firing cannon near the spot where it sank. An inquest will be held in the case to-day....The body of another lad was also yesterday recovered in the North River, near the foot of Thirty-fourth-street. The deceased was about 7 years of age, and named John H. Madden. He was drowned while bathing a few days since. The remains were taken to the residence of the parents, No. 269 West Thirty-fifth-street, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Attempts at Suicide.—John Smith, an habitual drunkard, left his lodgings, No. 9 Frankfort-street, on Wednesday evening, while suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*, and attempted to put an end to his existence by stabbing himself in the abdomen. The wound is a severe one, and Smith is under treatment at the City Hospital....A young man, living at No. 144 Charles-street, named Paul Scrivener, retired early on Wednesday evening, but arose again at 12 o'clock, and going to the foot of West 10th-street, jumped into the river to drown himself. He was rescued in an exhausted state by a Ninth Precinct Policeman. The cause of the young man's eccentricity is not known.

Probable Infanticide.—Early yesterday morning a countryman from Jersey found a new traveling bag on the front steps of No. 86 Barclay-street, which seemed to be well-filled with clothing. Rejoicing at his good fortune, the Jerseyman trudged on until he reached a secluded place, when he stopped to examine his treasure. His horror may be imagined at the discovery, after the removal of many swathins, of a dead male infant, which probably had been murdered and disposed of thus by its guilty parents. The Coroner will investigate the case.

Anniversary of the West India Emancipation.—Yesterday was the anniversary of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies, and was observed in the customary manner, though with somewhat less display than usual, by the colored population of this City and Brooklyn. In the afternoon there was quite a large collection of colored people at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, who were regaled with speeches, singing, and other accompaniments of an anniversary pic-nic.

The colored citizens of Flushing, to the number of 500, assembled in Parson's Grove, and listened to ovations, music, and spent the day in a very agreeable manner.

Suicide by Drowning.—On Wednesday night Cornelius A. Ambrose, a native of this City, 22 years of age, jumped into the water at Pier No. 38 East River, and was drowned. Deceased had been living for some time at No. 1 Bayard-street, but none of his acquaintances knew him intimately, and the motive which prompted him to commit suicide is not known. The body has not been recovered.

Union Defence Committee.—This Committee are engaged in settling up their accounts, and preparing a report of their transactions to submit to the Common Council. It was their intention to present the report at the next meeting of the two Boards, on Monday next, but it is doubtful whether it will be ready in time.

Chamber of Commerce.

The monthly meeting of this body was held yesterday, Mr. Perit in the chair.

Mr. John Ewen, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Mr. Robert H. McCurdy, of No. 45 Park-place, were elected members of the Chamber.

Capt. Marshall, on behalf of the Committee on Harbor Defences, stated that the Governor had taken the subject into consideration, and had ordered an inspection by competent engineers.

Mr. Ogden presented the following memorial relative to European mail service:

To Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, respectfully represent, that it is for the interest of the commercial community of this City that the mails from this country to Europe be transmitted by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company, which make their passages in the shortest time and with the greatest certainty.

They therefore respectfully request that the Postmaster-General of the United States will cause such mails to be transmitted by the steamers of whichever company is able to make the most expeditious as well as reliable mail service.

After some discussion the paper was laid on the table.

Mr. A. H. Low offered the following:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is engaged in a contest for the suppression of rebellion, and for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, which is destined to make a large demand upon the pecuniary resources of the country, and the demand must chiefly be met by means of repeated loans;

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber, the success of the proposed loans will depend upon the enactment by Congress, now in session, of revenue and internal tax bills adapted to the existing emergency; and that if the Government should succeed in procuring money without making wise provision for the reimbursement of principal and interest, it will be upon terms discreditable to the national name and prejudicial to the national interest.

It was in view of the reluctance of many members of the Senate to pass the Tax-bill now before them, that he (Mr. Low) offered his resolution. There seemed to be a much greater willingness to spend the public money than to be taxed for its repayment, and he hoped that this expression of opinion, going from the Chamber of Commerce, would stimulate Congress to pass a bill that would establish the national credit.

Mr. Lathers approved of the motion, and wished to amend by appointing a Committee of Five to present the resolution, and aid Congress in the supervision of any bills before them for revenue and internal tax. In the hurry of legislation he feared a great many crudities would be incorporated in the measures now before Congress. It was proposed to impose an income tax—a measure never resorted to, even in England, except as a last resort. He considered that that bill, as reported, would work a great injustice to the mercantile community, and to those who depended upon their salaries for a support, while (as evidently was intended) it would free the Western lands and property generally in the interior.

Mr. Phelps doubted the policy of sending Committees to Congress, except on important subjects, and such as were intimately connected with the business of the Chamber. When too frequently sent, they lost their force, and were not well received.

Mr. Low thought that if the Chamber could not give a free expression of opinion on subjects so important to commercial interests, it had better disband. The Chamber of Commerce, representing the commercial community, should say to Congress that if they wanted an extraordinary amount of money, there must be some measures passed that looked to the payment, and thus support conservative action on the part of the Government.

Mr. Jonathan Sturges hoped the resolution would pass, for the purpose of encouraging Congress to pass the Tax bill.

Mr. Bloodgood said this was an eventful moment in our history, and we should live or die by our valor and money. With all respect for the gentlemen composing the Government, he did not think they were more learned or careful than men not in the Administration; nor did he think the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce would fall to the ground. He had studied its history, and always found that the merchants of New-York had been foremost in support of every project for the glory and interest of the country. Whether received well by politicians at Washington or not, New-York was the bank from which the money must come, and why should not those who were ready to sacrifice lives and fortunes be heard? He thought that the merchants ought to express themselves freely.

The amendment by Mr. Lathers was lost, and the resolution by Mr. Low was carried.

A resolution by Capt. Marshall was adopted, urging Congress to pass a tariff bill that shall be productive of revenue only, ignoring all protective features.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Viscount de Beaumont, bearer of dispatches from the French Government to Washington; Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; Col. R. L. Baker, of Connecticut; E. M. Gilbert, of Utica; H. E. Astley, of Rio de Janeiro; C. T. Robinson and family, from Paris; H. F. Martin, of England; and W. F. Leech, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Viscount St. Amph, and H. J. Ashburnham, of England, H. Le Note, of Havre, France; Derrick Lane, of Troy; C. A. Smith and A. A. Cobb, of Boston; C. E. Williamson, of St. Louis; E. L. Llewellyn, of Virginia; J. A. Clark, of New-Orleans; and G. H. Rae, of Indiana, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Capt. W. H. Mallory and Capt. Dodge, of the U. S. A.; F. L. Monroe, of Boston; Elias Davis, of Maryland; W. E. McArthurs, of Pennsylvania; R. H. Netherland, of Louisville; Sam. Law, of New-York, and A. J. Thayer, of Oregon, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major F. Roble, of the U. S. A.; Rev. B. Griswold, of Baltimore, and A. H. Newell, of Detroit, Mich., are at the Astor House.

Gen. Plane and servant, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

Sir P. Brignell, of New-York; Rev. A. J. Hoffman and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Leber, Capt. Isaacs, Lieut. Arthur and C. Kemp, of New-York, are at the La Farge Hotel.

How to Solve the Slavery Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are right—the "*Nigger*" is both the remote and proximate cause of our present National disease.

Which fact being patent to all political Doctors—what are the indications to be fulfilled in the treatment of the case? First, remove the cause, and the disease is cured. But how, asks the sick man, is this to be done? I will tell you. Let the Commanding General who advances on Manassas Junction lay out his plan of attack, by regular approaches, lines of circumvallation, trenches, zig-zags, earth-works, &c., and at the head of one hundred thousand men, at a proper stand-point, erect a liberty-pole, beat the drum, and declare, as a military necessity, *freedom* to all the "*Niggers*" in *Eastern Virginia*, and let them shovel dirt for liberty and protection.

They will require no electric telegraph to circulate your proclamation—but will at once flock to your standard, excavate your trenches, dig your long lines of circumvallation, erect your earth-works and mount your batteries with a will.

White men, and especially soldiers, should not be required to perform this labor. They should be distributed along the lines of your works, as sharpshooters, artillerists, &c., to protect your laborers as they advance towards the masked batteries of the rebels at the Junction.

In this method of treating our present National disease, you strike a double blow at all traitors and rebels who would overthrow the Constitution and the laws. The great battle of our nation's life and liberty is to be fought on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. In this manner we are *sure to win*, and other portions of our infatuated nation will shrink from the contest, having no desire to see this course of treatment applied to them.

A skillful surgeon amputates a hand or an arm to save the life of his patient, and so would I in like manner, to save all the institutions of our great nation, proclaim freedom to negroes in Eastern Virginia, thereby destroying all her material power and energy for evil.

An Alexander Stephens Democrat,
and a Pro-Slavery Man.

[Advertisement.]

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND CO.'S
KEROSENE OIL.

The undersigned have reduced the price of this celebrated Oil.

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher.—Price $1 per bottle. Sent by mail or express to any address. Office No. 499 Broadway.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots, at 12s.; Slippers and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

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White Canvas Army Shoes for Soldiers, Policemen, Ball Clubs. The most cool and comfortable shoe made, at LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Donohue—Martin.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 30, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, James Donohue to Kate Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., both of this City.

Jenkins—Macy.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. George J. Geer, Charles S. Jenkins, of Jersey City, to Carrie E., daughter of Charles B. Macy, of this City.

Beekman—Waller.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at Grace Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. B. E. Beekman, of this City, to Carrie A., daughter of Alfred Waller, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Pinchot—Shelden.—In Carmansville, N. Y., on Monday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Hempstead, Edgar Pinchot, of New-York, to Marie A. Shelden.

Golding—Baquet.—In Burlington, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. William Croswell Doane, B. D., J. Thorn Golding, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Marguerite Louise, daughter of C. Baquet, Esq., LL. D., of former place.

DIED.

Allaire.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, Mrs. Margaret M., widow of the late Anthony J. Allaire, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Lyon.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, William Cornell, youngest son of James W. and Amelia Lyon, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 306 West 43d-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

Ferguson.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 31, Allen Hoppock, son of Dudley M. and Carrie V. Ferguson, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his grand-father, Jacob Hoppock, No. 32 West 14th-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Pusseddu.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, Mary, widow of Pasquale Pusseddu, a native of France, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 196 Prince-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Holmstrom.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, at his residence, No. 147 East 28th-st., Alexander Holmstrom, aged 58 years.

His body will be removed from thence this (Friday) morning, the 2d inst., at 7 o'clock, to Rockville Centre, L. I., for burial.

Jackman.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, Andrew R. Jackman, only child of Edward and Amelia Jackman, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Avenue D, at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation.

Patten.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 31, Willie, only son of W. H. and Mary A. Patten, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 2, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 56 West 28th-st.

Ducker.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, Mary Ella, daughter of B. Ducker, aged 5 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, this day, (Friday,) at 10 A. M., at No. 138 East Broadway.

Cooper.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 1, Catherine Augusta, wife of T. Colden Cooper, of this City, and daughter of Aronet Richmond, of Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, Mrs. Mary Osburn Lawrence, relict of the late Alexander Lawrence, in the 65th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 182 West 30th-st.

Woodhull.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mr. Albert C. Woodhull, only son of the late Albert Woodhull, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the deceased, No. 40 9th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, of congestion of the brain, Susan A., wife of Charles W. Carpenter, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 215 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

Midgley.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 1, Edward Joseph, son of Benjamin S. and Sarah M. Midgley, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Isaac E. Bergen, Bay Ridge, without further notice.

Greason.—At Fairmont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, July 31, Ida Mary Greason, youngest daughter of John and Mary A. Greason, aged 5 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment this day (Friday,) Aug. 2.

Wright.—In Verona, Essex County, N. J., July 31, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. L. Goble, Miss Matilda Wright.

Her remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

Goshen, Orange County, papers please copy.

Healy.—In Keyport, N. J., on Fourth day, Seventh month, July 31, Edward Healy, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., in this City, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 413—Aug. 1, 1861.
55, 26, 32, 14, 39, 25, 60, 43, 17, 5, 43, 28, 65.

Kentucky, Class 414—Aug. 1, 1861.
36, 29, 47, 2, 23, 55, 74, 6, 45, 4, 68, 28.

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NEW BOOKS.

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BY

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Army Correspondent of the New-York World.

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Mr. Stedman's admirable letter from the battle-field is by all odds, the most graphic and complete that has anywhere appeared. The preparation, history and incidents of the day are narrated with a distinctness and intensity unequaled.

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MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of

P. A. Gerdy, Adjt. Col. R. De Trobriand.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to [illegible] the immediate raising of a regiment composed [illegible] mechanics of the City of New-York and [illegible] said regiment to be designated the "[illegible]" [illegible] respectfully appeal to the patriotism and [illegible] of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. [illegible] H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm-sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Greene-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. Bagley, Secretary.
Shephard Knapp, Treasurer.

Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. T. Washington Greys,
New-York, August 1, 1861.

COMPANY F.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified to assemble at head-quarters, Centre Market, on FRIDAY, 2d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in full fatigue dress, to be mustered out of the service of the United States. Each member will deliver to the Orderly Sergeant all property belonging to the New-York State or the United States Government, and see that he is credited for the same. By order of

LEANDER BUCK, Commandant.
Edward Hennessy, Orderly Sergeant.

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From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you gentlemen! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Landanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and projectiles, "shot and shell," with promptness, of any required size, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York; or HENRI L. STUART, same place.

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ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copyrighted list of Government Proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent pre-paid to any address, on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address F. S. HOFFMANN, (at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency,) No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Proceedings Supplemental—What Constitutes a Place of Business.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Bellknap vs. *Hasbrouck*.—In 1846 a decree was obtained in this case for a deficiency upon the foreclosure of a mortgage upon property in the County of Ulster, and the decree was docketed in that county. An execution was issued in 1847 to the Sheriff of said county, but no return appeared to have been made by the Sheriff, upon such execution. A second execution was issued, without leave of the Court, in the month of May last, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and returned unsatisfied. Upon these proceedings an order was obtained for the examination of the defendant, upon supplementary proceedings, before said Justice. The affidavit of the plaintiff set forth that the defendant had a place of business in the City of New-York. It was shown by the defendant, upon the hearing, that he did not live in Ulster County at the time when the first execution was issued to that county; and that at the time the last execution was issued, he resided in the County of Kings; that he was a weigher, attached to the New-York Custom-house, having a place of business for the deposit of Government tools used by him, and desk-room, where he received orders and communications; but that his general duties were performed upon the docks of said City, wherever the discharging vessels might lie. The Justice held that the plaintiff should show either that the first execution had been returned unsatisfied, or that the second execution had been issued, by leave of the Court, in order to form a foundation for these proceedings. He also held that the proof of the transaction of business at certain places, as above set forth, did not sufficiently show that the defendant had a "place of business" in said county, within the meaning of the statute.

Daniel Marvin, counsel for plaintiff; Geo. Thompson, counsel for defendant.

Attorney's Lien for Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Alexander McKenzie*.—This was a proceeding on the part of the attorney for the plaintiff to compel the receiver appointed in this action to pay him his fees out of moneys received during the progress of the action. It appears that the parties had originally had a difficulty respecting certain conveyances of land by the defendant to the plaintiff. Subsequently, they became reconciled, and the plaintiff reconveyed the disputed property to the defendant. The attorney for the plaintiff alleges that the settlement was made by collusion, and with intent to deprive him of his costs. The Judge held that the lien of the attorney cannot accrue until a final judgment has been entered in the case, and then only upon the property of his client. By the settlement in this case, the plaintiff had admitted that there was no property belonging to her. In the absence of any proof of collusion or fraud, the motion must be denied, without costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Elisha Bloomer* vs. *Benjamin W. Tucker*.—Report confirmed; order to be entered that Bloomer pay the amount reported due, $500, with costs of reference and $10 costs of the motion.

William Duden et als. vs. *Samuel A. Beekman et als.*—Motion to strike out answer of Samuel A. Beekman and Henry Moore as sham, granted with $10 costs.

Francisco Panaga vs. *Charles V. Mapes*.—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Aaron A. DeGraw vs. *William Boardman*.—Motion is denied without costs.

BARNARD, J.—*Henry G. Wheaton* vs. *Elisha Ruckman*.—Motion granted. Costs to abide event. Reference to A. B. Tappan, to hear and determine.

In the matter, &c., of the Mayor, &c. of New-York, relative to opening Central Park.—Motion to confirm report of Referee granted.

Personal.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who has been traveling through Pennsylvania, writes: "A neighbor of Mr. Buchanan was in the cars. He represents that the Ex-President has been long dangerously sick from sheer exhaustion. He has little sympathy from his fellow-townsmen, who upbraid him as being the author of all our National troubles. He is obliged to hear much that must wound him, and letters by the basket full are sent to him full of abuse and calumny, and so much so that while he was so sick his friends would not allow him to see any letters unless they knew where they were from. Miss Lane is represented as making herself agreeable to all who call, and keeping open house to all who come to Wheatland, with that same grace that made her so popular at the White House."

Obituary.

Mr. T. G. Ridout, a prominent citizen of Canada, died at his place of residence, in Toronto, on July 29. He was born in Sorel, C. E., in 1792, took part in the war of 1812, and has been for a number of years Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

T. S., FOREST HILL, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.—You are earnestly entreated to communicate with your unhappy wife and family, or to Messrs. Forester & Goddard, Private Inquiry Office, No. 8 Danes Inn-st., Clements-strand, London, England.

BOAT LEAVES AT 7 P. M. A. C. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"To keep the mouth closed is good for the lungs; good for the nostrils, through which you are then obliged to breathe; good for the teeth; good for the throat; good for character, in fact, good for everything. This is no joke. This is serious truth. Reader, try it."—*Christian Inquirer.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 30 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, capable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is exceedingly fond of children, and a good seamstress; will do housework if required; is very willing and obliging, kind disposition; best references; no objection to country; wages $4 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children; would do housework in a small private family, has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly—meats, soups, games and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen until suited at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORDER cook in a hotel, or head cook in a boarding-house; best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 154 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family, by a neat young girl; is willing to go to the country. May be seen at the house of present employer (by whom she will be well recommended), No. 199 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has best of City recommendations for her work and character. Apply at No. 131 East 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a most respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, and a good washer and ironer is willing and obliging, and desirous of pleasing her employer. City reference. No objections to country. Wages $5 or $6. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; also, can wash and iron. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL highly recommended girl from the north of Ireland, a situation as housemaid or children's nurse; is quick with the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes; wages $5, City or country; in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and assist in the laundry. Can be seen at her present situation, this day only, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishing to return to Europe would take a situation to wait on a lady or attend on children. Can be seen for one week at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., room No. 21.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable girl; or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 401 Canal-st., near Thompson-st., third floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner, has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; one who perfectly understands taking care of children; no objection to go in the country; would do chamberwork and waiting; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, in a private family; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen this day (Thursday) only, at place of present employment, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a lady who owns a sewing machine, in a store, to sew and wait on customers; or she is acquainted with making childrens' clothes; or as seamstress in a family, by the week or month, with or without the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands dressmaking, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 254 4th-av., for two days. Country preferred.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 123 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young lady, to attend a bakery or confectionery; has a thorough knowledge of the business; three years' reference from her last place. Inquire, for two days, at No. 224 Division-st.

AS CITY AND COUNTRY SERVANTS, COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Situations are wanted for several very superior domestics, 3 American and 4 German servants; will be found reliable and competent. Also the attention of families requiring English and Irish servants is respectfully solicited, as they will find at our establishment a very large selection at very moderate wages. Also a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, that will hire for $3 and $4 per month.
HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The largest and most replete establishment in the city. Conducted by American gentlemen.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, Irish, &c., help for City and county, at the lowest wages. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention given to orders by mail; circulars sent on application. O. V. RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, well-conducted young man, wants a situation as butler or in-door servant in a private family; can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with in this City as butler; his discharges will show he fully understands his duties, and will be found civil, obliging and most respectful; and, if required, understands the care and management of horses and carriages, driving, &c. Address T. M. M., No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man with three years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses and harness, and is a splendid driver; is also a first-rate gardener; understands the laying out of a garden and keeping everything in good order; neither smokes nor chews tobacco. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. J., at No. 161 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who has had experience in this and the old country; has the most satisfactory recommendations; will be willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to City or country; wages to suit the times. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO get a situation for the country, to do work on a farm; understands all kind of work on a farm, the care of horses, driving, or working in a garden; is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Wages will be moderate. Address M C., Box 194 *Times* Office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS FARMER.—A STOUT, HEALTHY, HONEST and sober young man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman; understands the care of horses and stock, and is a good plain gardener. Apply at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who understands the care and management of horses and can drive, and understands farming in all its branches, advrtiser is recently from the old country, and is anxious to be employed, will be found respectable and civil. Address M. M. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Frenchman and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming and the care of horses; is a good driver and is a good carpenter; can build fences; the wife is good cook, baker, washer and ironer; she is a good dairymaid; both are willing to make themselves useful; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man, recently from Ireland, as porter and groom; can take care of horses; understands his business thoroughly; has had seven years' experience in the care of fine carriage horses, and has satisfactory testimonials from his former employer. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A FANCY store; wages $9 per week; clerk for a steamer, two conductors, four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FARMER WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, married, just arrived in America, to take charge of a large farm in Massachusetts. For particulars, apply, until 1st October next, to E. B. MERRILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 BY 80, No. 35 Park-st., (late Cross-st.,) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., rear office, first floor.

$250.—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—Has just been put in complete order; immediate possession given. The location is one of the best in Brooklyn. No. 168 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the second floor of a private house, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath and pantries. Rent moderate. Apply for two days, at No. 177 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 374 Post-office, for information.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHER or separate, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts., well adapted to any business purposes. Terms reasonable. Inquire of P. HANFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the large house, 33x58 feet, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADISON-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family; 12 rooms neatly furnished. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly at "The Spingler Institute," Union-square,)
Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 34th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOK-keeping, $5 per month, or $10, lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. Juveniles, during vacation, $3 per month, 26 lessons.
N. B.—No vacation at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open for instruction every day and evening.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO receive English lessons from an American, in exchange for instruction in the French language, at any hour, day or evening. Address E. F. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching desires to obtain a situation as teacher of French and Spanish with the Common and Higher English studies, in a school or private family, as governess. The best of references as to lady-like character and capacity can be given. Address M. Y. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching, a place to teach in a school or in a private family; she is prepared to give instruction in all English branches, French and music; the most satisfactory references as to character and capability will be given. Address R. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 166 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of A. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, in relation to *Temperance in the Army*. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside, and distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 109 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 62 East 16th-st., near Irving-place and Union Park. The location is central and quiet, and the rooms desirable for families or single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN DESIRE board in a private family, where home comforts may be found, at about $60 per month. References exchanged. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 189 *Times* Office, giving all the particulars.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—NEAR WEST Point, for a family wishing a liberal table and a first-class, quiet, private home, from August until the last of October, can be secured by a responsible party wishing a home for themselves or for four children; use of a fine piano and harp, and lessons in drawing and modeling from a resident tutor, if desired. Address D. HOMER, Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A large pleasant room vacant to-morrow in Marion House, on Walnut Hill, 15 minutes' walk east of dépôt. Large lawn, six acres, plenty of fruit and shade; will accommodate two gentlemen or man, wife and child. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board, on reasonable terms, near Elizabeth City, N. J. Apply to Mr. VAN SICKEL, Mulford's Station, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or W. H. DAME, No. 58 Maiden-lane.

WANTED PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR THE WATER—By a professional man for himself, wife and three children, of 9, 4 and 2 years of age, besides attendant, an American girl of 15 years of age; a farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders; would pay $12 per week. Address, with particulars and reference, J. O. HALSEY, No. 31 Nassau st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY WOULD like board in the country, convenient to the City; moderate price, partial board for the husband. Yonkers preferred. Address S. C. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN A private family, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not above Washington Heights, for a few persons. Address Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2¼ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

CHEAP RENTS.—ECONOMY OF EXPENSES IN New-York living—Two country-houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, 22 miles per ferry from New-York; rent nominal, if the tenant is trustworthy and respectable, during war-times, agreeing to take care of 32 acres of land, stables, farm, out-buildings, &c. Inquire at No. 834 Broadway, or No. 47 Amity-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

FARMS.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, ORCHARDISTS, &c.—25,000 acres of land are for sale, on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad route, in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, to actual settlers. Present price $10 per acre, ($3 50 cash.) Green sand marl, at small cost, insures good crops for five years. Free passage from New-York to visitors wishing to purchase. T. DWIGHT, New-York, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—A well-improved farm of from 75 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address M., with full particulars, Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for desirable Brooklyn property or a good mortgage for about $2,500, a lot on the west side of 35th-st., near 3d-av., in this City. About $1,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WESTERN LAND WANTED FOR A FIRST-class Brooklyn house. For good land at a fair price a bargain will be given. Address B. G., (the owner,) Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, between Brooklyn City Hall and corner Broadway and Canal-st., New-York, a gold watch and curb-chain; watch No. 14,022. Whoever will return the same to No. 163 West 42d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST.—A GOLD CHASED BRACELET, WITH "Minnie" engraved inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. [illegible] Broadway.
BALDWIN & DUNLAP.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:30, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN-HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9¾ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7¼ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3¾ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.
Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:
To Long Branch and Branchport and return..........$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return..........60
To Patterson's Grove and return..........50
To Port Monmouth and return..........50

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.
GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; or for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Yonkers at 5½ o'clock.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE—HARDWARE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of heavy hardware, consisting of axes, adzes, picks, spades, shovels, hoes, butts, chains, files, slates, scythe-stones, coal-hods, cordage, carpenter's tools, &c., &c. These are all fresh goods, in full packages and in shipping order.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERICAN lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.
Cape May, cabin..........$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin..........2 00
Philadelphia, steerage..........1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
3:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 6:45 and 9:45 A. M., at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M. and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and transferable debt of the State, bearing interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1866, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 5th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 30, 1861.

THE MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1851, and due August 1, 1861, assumed by this Company under the Consolidation Agreement, will be paid at maturity upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York City or Brooklyn property, in sums to suit applicants; also, $15,000, $10,000 and $6,000 to loan in separate sums. Apply to RATHBONE & HAVENS, or T. WETZEL, Nassau and Pine sts.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE [illegible] of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of [illegible] MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. [illegible], due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, [illegible] Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $[illegible], will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 5 prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 62 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
supplied at the lowest market prices.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS [illegible], Nos. 476, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., [illegible], are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

[illegible] FOUNDERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a set of patterns for [illegible], for spikes and nails, [illegible] of a purchaser by addressing a note to JOHN WILKINSON, 164 Greene-st., Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4w8.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad dépôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 56 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 60 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 12th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—I AM DESIROUS OF CORRESPONDING with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Am of respectable parentage. My age is 25. Also, am in good business. I hope no one will answer this for mere sport, as I am in earnest in my intentions. The young lady who answers this—if it is from right motives she does so—I am certain will never have cause to repent the act. Direct to WILLIAM, Box No. 220 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages. At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD.

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Dépôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices, at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by D. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to

FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of JAMES GRIDLEY, Administrator, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH A capital of $1,000, in a profitable and respectable business already established. An intelligent man, of good habits and business capacity, will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars, address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FLOUR-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT TWENTY miles from the City, newly fitted up and put in complete order; in a first-class grain region; dwelling, barn, three acres of land, &c.; or will exchange for a farm or Western lands of good quality. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$1,000 WANTED, TO PERFECT A PROjectile to be shot from smooth-bore guns; a new and patented idea, which promises, from recent experiment, to supersede the use of all modern rifled firearms. Address H. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The two lions and heroes of the day are
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
Who killed the three pirates, and
RESCUED THEMSELVES AND THEIR VESSEL,
which the pirates had captured. Everybody is anxious to see them, and hence they are
HOLDING LEVEES DAILY AT THE MUSEUM,
Where thousands of curious people are visiting them.
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
THREE PIECES.
TEMPTATION.
O'Bryan, (an Emigrant)..........Mr. [illegible]
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, (assuming four characters,) with songs and dances..........Mrs. [illegible]
Virian Ripple..........Mr. [illegible]
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan, (the good for nothing,)..........Mrs. [illegible]
Tim, (her father)..........Mr. [illegible]
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
EVERY EVENING, DE CORDOVA'S NEW [illegible]
WITH DISSOLVING VIEWS.
Admission 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near [illegible]
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe,
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen popular tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to consist of one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.

J. COUENHOVEN, No. 836 Broadway, near 13th-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE B. BLAKE, John R. Blake, Gamaliel Bradford and Stanton Blake, plaintiffs, against D—— B. SEXTON, Edward M. Livermore and Isaac Livermore, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 41 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of April, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 10, 1861. WILLIAM G. STERLING, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1861. WILLIAM G. STERLING, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THEODORE J. MERCIER, Plaintiff, against VICTOR GIROUD and PETER GIROUD, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Victor Giroud: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 26th day of June, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 20, 1861. J. P. SANDERS, Plff's Att'y, Yonkers, N. Y.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted, or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorise such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The arrival of Prince NAPOLEON at New-York has been promptly recognized by the Administration. Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, proceeded at once to New-York, and on behalf of the President, tendered to the Prince the courtesy of an official recognition, the hospitalities of the White House, and such facilities as the Government might have it in its power to afford him during his visit. The Prince kindly accepted the tribute to his position so delicately tendered, and with many expressions of the consideration in which he held the Government and people of the United States, but in pursuance of a determination made before he left France, he declined a public recognition of his official relations to the Government of France. He, however, very cordially accepted the private hospitality of distinguished citizens of Washington, and will probably visit this city previous to the adjournment of Congress. It is his very warmly expressed desire that he shall nowhere be made the object of a popular ovation, but left entirely at liberty to travel as a private citizen. He desires to see and learn all that he can of our people and institutions, the character of our Government, and the nature of the contest in which we are now engaged with the rebels of the South. He can better do so as a citizen than as a Prince.

The French Minister, now in New-York, was the [illegible] of introducing the representative of the State Department to the Prince. The Minister will accompany the Prince to Washington. Chevalier [illegible], the representative of Sardinia, is also in New-York, to pay his respects to Prince NAPOLEON, and to the daughter of his sovereign.

During his stay in New-York, the Prince will be the guest of the French Minister.

CLEARING OUT THE REBELS.

The rebels of Virginia are doing what the loyal people of the North have found it impossible to accomplish—they are clearing out the rebels from the public service. The ordinance banishing any native of Virginia who remains in the service of the General Government, has had the effect to make several gentlemen resign who held positions in the Departments, and more will undoubtedly do so; for notwithstanding the efforts already made, the Departments are yet filled with rebels. The Chief Clerks in the Subsistence Bureau and in the Paymaster's Department are well believed to be rebels, or traitors to the Government that employs them. They were once removed, but the heads of those Departments insisted upon their being reinstated, and it was done, though they were believed to be sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy.

VIGILANCE OF THE PICKETS.

Our pickets are becoming much more vigilant since our late disaster than they were before. They seem to realize, at last, that they are engaged in a war, and with an unscrupulous and active enemy. Our men now thoroughly scour the country, and turn up every foot of ground. The result is, that every night we capture from five to fifteen of the rebel pickets. The effect is already apparent. Instead of skulking up to our lines and jerking off sentries, the rebel patrol now maintain a respectful distance and exercise great prudence.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY.

By the Ordinance of Virginia, the property of Gen. SCOTT, in that State, was to-day confiscated to the Public Treasury. Before the State can realize it, Gen. SCOTT will probably make good his title with his sword.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC.

Private LOGAN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was drowned to-day in the Potomac. He was buried by his regiment this afternoon.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES COMING HOME.

The Zouaves are to be sent home, ostensibly to Fort Schuyler to recruit, but in reality because they alone of all the regiments are so thoroughly demoralized, as to render them useless. They were paid off to-day, and will go to New-York on Friday afternoon.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A Conference was held at the State Department this morning between the Secretary of State and the Ministers from Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Holland, upon some subjects presented in letters from the Tycoon of Japan to the President of the United States, and from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan to the Secretary of State, containing propositions to delay the opening of certain ports in Japan. The result has not been ascertained.

The statements of the public Press, that Gen. PATTERSON's column was not provided with wagons sufficient to make advances upon the enemy, because the Secretary of War desired that all wagons should be furnished from Pennsylvania, are without foundation in fact. Gen. PATTERSON's column was well equipped for transportation, by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and no such direction or request was ever made by the Secretary. The War Department has not made a single contract. All contracts are made by the heads of Bureaus, or by their duly authorized officers. The contracts for extraordinary transportation at New-York in April and May last, when the Capital was supposed to be in imminent danger, were made by the Union Defence Committee, in conjunction with Gen. WOOL. The notorious contract for the steamer *Cataline*, about which so much has been said, was authorized and approved by Gen. WOOL.

Requests have been made from parties in the West that a portion of the very large amount of Army goods, for which bids will be received in New-York on the 8th of August, may be delivered in Cincinnati, instead of the former City. On this subject Quartermaster-General MEIGS says he desired that the advertisement for them should be so framed as to secure that object, but he did not see it in time to instruct the proper provision. He assures Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY he has no doubt an equitable and satisfactory arrangement will be made with the Western bidders.

Since the passage of the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, offers have already been made to supply one half that number, including, with infantry, a large proportion of cavalry and artillery. States and individuals are alike patriotic in such material tenders. As to the latter, it is required that they shall be indorsed by responsible parties, the recommendations of members of Congress having much weight with the Department. The acceptances are with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. One such example is already shown, the Colonel not having shown a capacity for command equal to the extent of the indorsement of his friends.

In accordance with the invitation of the President, to some of the State Congressional delegations to suggest suitable officers for the higher military grades, that of New-York has agreed on the following list, from which selections may be made· John J. Peck, Lewis Blenker, Abner Doubleday, Truman Seymour Henry W. Slocum, Ward B. Burnett, R. B. Van Valkenburg, James S. Wadsworth, Abram Duryee, John H. Martindale, W. R. Patrick, John H. Velie.

Senators KING and HARRIS, and Representatives WARD, FRANK, OLIN and HIBBARD were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and present this list.

It is not true, as has been represented that the Ohio troops objected, on the night previous to the battle, to marching under Gen. SCHENCK.

In the bestowal of military honors and titles, the valuable services of Col. STONE are not overlooked, and he will, there is little, if any doubt, be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Col. T. A. SCOTT, who has so efficiently discharged the duties of general manager of the United States Military Railroad transportation, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, under the recent Act creating that office. Industry, business talents and courteous manners are among his qualifications for that important position.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 31.

Gov. GAMBLE and Lieut.-Gov. W. P. HALL were sworn and inaugurated in the Convention in the afternoon session to-day. Each made a strong Union and patriotic speech amid loud applause. After the presentation of an address to the people of the State by the Convention, it adjourned to the third Monday in December, unless sooner called together by the new Government, or is demanded by the public safety.

Three hundred kegs of powder and six pieces of cannon were captured near Warsaw yesterday, and will be sent to St. Louis.

LARGE FORCE OF REBELS AT NEW-MADRID

CAIRO, Thursday, July 31.

Five steamers arrived at New-Madrid, Missouri, yesterday, with a large number of rebel troops, horses, wagons, guns and ammunition. The force at that point is reported at about 15,000.

FROM THE OSAGE INDIAN REGION.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 21.

The *Conservative* has advices from the Osage Indian region, which state that Mr. SCHOONMAKER, the chief of the missionaries of that tribe, has been compelled to leave by Secessionists. A force of 100 men, under Judge BROWN, of Humboldt, has left Allen County for the Osage country to disperse rebels.

The *Times* says that a large body of Pawnees and Cheyennes are in the vicinity of Maysville, Marshall County, Ks., and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tampered with by the Secessionists of that region. After the recent skirmish at Hornsinville, Mo., and the dispersion of the force, JENNISIN and his men robbed some stores of clothing &c., which he distributed among the troops. JENNISIN is not in the United States service, but in this skirmish acted with the Union troops.

The trial of D. R. ANTHONY, publisher of the *Conservative*, of this city, for killing R. C. SATTERLEE, editor of the *Herald*, closed yesterday. The jury were not out twenty minutes—returning a verdict of acquittal.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WM. B. GREENE, and Fifteenth, Col. CHAS. DEVANT, will leave for the seat of war during the present week. The Fourteenth is now at Fort Warren, and the Fifteenth encamped near Worcester. The official list of casualties in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment at the late battle, was, 18 killed, 35 wounded, 34 missing.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 1.

Mr. GRIMES gave notice that he should introduce a bill, declaring unconstitutional the Act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

On motion, Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of the volunteer militia, which was postponed till the first Monday in December.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said that Delaware was as loyal as any State in the Union, but persons attempted to make it appear that there were disloyal men there.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

The bill provides for $100,000, and also prohibits flogging in the Army. Passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE offered a joint resolution authorizing an examination by a Board of Naval officers of James' projectile for rifled cannon. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill reducing Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports. Passed.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the former amendments of the House were agreed to. He said he thought the bill was calculated to do injury to and hamper the operations of the Government.

After some discussion, Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army. After some discussion, the report was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

Mr. COWAN moved that it be postponed till December.

Mr. BAYARD thought that was the best disposition that could be made of the bill. He thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. HARRIS also spoke in favor of its postponement, and thought it very important. The bill was too important to be matured this session in the temper of the Senate and the temperature of the place. He was inclined to think that necessities of a case give a military commander all the power needed.

Mr. BROWNING agreed in favor of the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should vote for its postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last pause before one bill. He wished it were published in every newspaper in the country. He thought it would meet universal condemnation. He thought this would abolish all State Government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that some bill of the kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution is in danger, and we have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed? Give the bill the go-by, and let the Constitution be violated every day, because we would not pass it, but leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

The motion was further discussed.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Loan bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the Insurrection bill was resumed.

Mr. COLLAMER contended, that as we were in a state of war, the President and Government be invested with certain powers under the laws of the war, and if going by the bill to authorize all the acts necessary, then this bill was not the beginning; and if only to authorize a part, that would imply that the other portion was equally necessary and not authorized by the rights of war, and to be derived from what is known as the laws of war in the world, and ought not to be legislated about by Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, contending that the power was in Congress, and had been exercised many times.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the drama was beginning to open, and the Senators who are urging on the war are quarreling among themselves. The Senate had already passed a General Confiscation bill, and also a General Emancipation bill. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore were arrested without any law, and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet they call this Liberty and law! The Senator from Illinois (BROWNING) said he (BRECKINRIDGE) assailed the President with severity, if not malignity. In the midst of events he could not cherish personal animosity, and for the President he never did. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than he did of many of his counsellors. He believed him to be an honest man: trampling the Constitution under foot for good motives from evil counsellors. But the proceedings of Congress far eclipsed anything the President had done, and the President's acts sink into nothingness before the absolute outrages on personal liberty perpetrated by Congress. It is evident that the Constitution is to be laid aside, and he wanted the country to know the fact. The fact is, we are on the wrong tack, and the people are beginning to see it. Nothing but ruin to the North and South follows war. Let Congress pause and respond to the uprising all over the country for peace. War is final dissolution. If we go on twelve months, we shall have three Confederacies instead of two. He knew he was uttering sentiments which nearly all sneered at, but he was willing to abide by the final judgment of history.

Mr. BAKER asked what parts of the bill were unconstitutional.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said all were so atrocious that he could not particularize.

Mr. BAKER referred to the first section, and said it was not unconstitutional for the President to declare a military district in a state of insurrection.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that the President had no authority to declare a State in insurrection.

Mr. BAKER contended that the President had the right to declare a district in insurrection, whether in a State or two States. When the civil power was overthrown, the President must call on the military to preserve the Government. The only thing the President can do is to advance armies and put down rebellion. The Senator from Kentucky stands up bravely, and speaks the sentiments which he holds, but what are they but comfort and spirit to the enemy? What are they but brilliant words polished with treason, even in the very Capital of the Confederacy. What would the Senator have us to do? Would he yield to treason? There was nothing left for us but to go forward. What would have been thought of a Roman Senator who declared for peace when Carthage was advancing on Rome. The Senator near me says he has been hunted from a Tarpeian Rock. Mr. BAKER contended that the North and East would never falter, but would give all its blood and treasure to support the Government, and he foretold a brilliant future for the Republic.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should detain the Senate but a moment. He said the Senator seemed to forget that the Government was one of delegated powers, and asked what he would have done. He would have the war stopped. He thought constitutional liberty would find a grave in war. He would prefer to see the States reunited on the principles of our fathers rather than anything, and if he could do it he would consider the sacrifice of his life nothing. The Senator says I am speaking brilliant treason. He was not aware of it. He believed he was speaking for the good of the country. He was speaking by the indulgence of no man, but by the guarantee of the Constitution. The Senator asks what would have been done to the Roman Senator; and another Senator, whose courage is overrated, says he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock. If we ever have a Tarpeian Rock, and a victim is wanted, it should be the man who, according to the measure of his intellect, has been the chief author of the present public misfortune. He and men like him had brought the country to the present condition. He replied with the indignation he ought to feel at such an insult on the floor of the Senate. The opinions entertained were his own, and they were honestly entertained. He believed they were the opinions of his State, and he repeated, that if the State decided to go into the war, he would no longer represent her in the Senate.

Mr. BAKER said—Leave him to settle the question with his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said—The Senator from Kentucky seems to forget that one of the forms of the Constitution is that of a guarantee for a republican form of government for every State. When South Carolina sets up a military despotism, the Government is bound to aid the loyal citizens in establishing a free Government. He declared that this was not a war of subjugation at all, but contended that Virginia was showing the true mode of a reconstruction of the Government. He wanted to have all pettifogging on constitutional points stopped when armed rebels are threatening the Capital.

A motion to postpone was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Maryland, Kennedy, Latham, Peck, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Browning Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—28.

After further discussion, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, for three years or during the war, so as to place it in complete efficiency for active service.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was passed, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for field fortifications for the defence of Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference on the Supplemental Loan bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses have been compromised by striking out 9 per centum in certain cases, and substituting 6; also modifying the Sub-Treasury act, so that instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the Treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in solvent banks until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired whether the Committee retained the duties from tea, coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for the loan.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Senate would not consent to that, and that rather than lose the bill, the Committee had agreed to abandon that clause.

The report was adopted by 83 against 34.

The Senate bill appropriating ten millions for the purchase and manufacture of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, was passed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend part of the operations of the act of March, 1845, relative to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the charter or purchase of vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Aids-de-Camps, in addition to those now allowed by law, by the President, on the recommendation either of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT or of the Major-Generals, was passed.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee on the part of the House to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, with a view to retrenchment, Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Olin, of New-York, and Allen, of Ohio.

The bill was passed appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the Navy; $12,000 for the completion of the Charlestown (Mass.) barracks, and $30,000 for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use CAUSTIN's night signals. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to change the names of such vessels as he may purchase for the Navy.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the forces now in rebellion against the Government have certain prisoners in their possession, and among them ALFRED ELY, one of the members of this House; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with any information he may have in his possession on the subject.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rising to a personal explanation, read some remarks of THURLOW WEED against him (F. P. BLAIR,) and his brother (MONTGOMERY BLAIR,) the Postmaster-General, derogatory to them in connection with the war. As to the latter (MONTGOMERY BLAIR,) that gentleman could take care of himself. Although he (F. P. BLAIR,) differed from Gen. SCOTT with reference to the conduct of the war, their personal relations were of the kindest character. He (F. P. BLAIR,) showed that it was absurdly charged by THURLOW WEED, that he (BLAIR,) as Chairman of the Military Committee had emasculated the bill reported by Senator WILSON for an increase of the Army. Mr. BLAIR said that the charge was entirely untrue, as the records show. He had seen himself gazetted, and the endeavor to cast imputations upon him, because he, with others, had demanded a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the attempt was also made to render them responsible for the disaster at Bull Run. This came with an ill-grace from THURLOW WEED, who was here with members of a Committee, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and declaring that he and the gentlemen accompanying him represented the entire people of New-York, and came here to infuse vigor into the Commanding General. If was safe for him (BLAIR) to make a stump-speech, as he was charged, when Mr. WEED himself, who was an original compromise man, came here to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. BLAIR then referred to Mr. RICHARDSON's repetition of the conversation between Gen. SCOTT and the President relative to the late battle, and involving the responsibility of the fight.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, remarked that he had endeavored to report that conversation honestly, and if anything then escaped his memory, the members of this House, who were present on the occasion, ought to have corrected him.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as one of the gentlemen alluded to, said he did not understand his colleague (RICHARDSON) as saying that Gen. SCOTT imputed that he had been forced by the President to fight the battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not think his language had been fairly construed if it was supposed that he had said or intimated that Gen. SCOTT implied that the President had forced him into the movement.

Mr. BLAIR alluded to this matter for a double purpose. He understood that Gen. SCOTT did, in that conversation, exonerate the President from having any part in forcing him to the battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON repeated that he did not understand Gen. SCOTT as implying that the President forced him to fight the battle.

Mr. BLAIR replied that was the very essence of the matter. The President should retain the confidence of the people of the country, but this he could not do so long as it is held out that the President forced Gen. SCOTT to fight the battle against his will. But as the President did not take the responsibility of forcing a battle before the troops were ready, he will still retain, as he deserves, the confidence of the people.

Mr. BLAIR then alluded to the recent article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, which essayed to give Gen. SCOTT's plan of the campaign. Although he did not profess having a military knowledge, he could see that such a plan contained the seeds of fatal disaster to the country. It was just such a programme as the Confederates desire, and he did not believe that it was Gen. SCOTT's plan.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in further explanation, said it was, the other day, no part of his purpose to make any assault on the President.

Mr. BLAIR reminded the gentleman that he said Mr. LINCOLN was an honest man if let alone, but that the President was surrounded by wiley politicians, against whom he (RICHARDSON) feared the President had not the courage or will to stand.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that his remarks on that occasion were not as well expressed as they ought to have been. If his meaning was misunderstood because his language was unhappily chosen, he regretted it. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON BIRD'S POINT—INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO THWART THEM—THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

It really seems as if Missouri was never to enjoy a moment of repose. No sooner had Col. SIEGEL driven the enemy from the soil of Missouri in the southwestern part of the State, than the northern branch of the rebellion broke out and spread with fearful rapidity along the lines of the Northern Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. And now, when our troops are slowly withdrawn from the north,—although the spirit of insurrection there has by no means been suppressed as yet,—we receive the news of a serious demonstration of the enemy's forces on Bird's Point, or more probable on Pilot Knob, with a view to an attack on St. Louis. In former letters, I repeatedly pointed out the possibility to land forces from Tennessee at some Point below Bird's Point, and either attack that place, which then was but poorly fortified, or pass it and march the troops straight into the heart of Missouri. It seems that this has now been done, probably upon the representations of Gov. JACKSON, who left Arkansas for Memphis some two weeks ago. What number of troops Gen. PILLOW has detached upon this expedition is not known; but it is unquestionably of a very serious nature, and if but momentarily successful, will inflict a blow upon Missouri, from the effects of which it will take her long years to recover. Flushed with the late victory at Manassas, and the successful escape of Gen. HARRIS from the clutches of our ten thousand soldiers in Northern Missouri, the rebels throughout the State await but the signal of another victory to rise once more and lay waste this whole unhappy country under fire and the sword. It is fortunate that Gen. FREMONT arrived at the very moment when his presence was most needed. Energy of character and prompt decision are the very qualities we have missed in our military commanders since Gen. LYON left for the southwest. Gen. FREMONT will have many opportunities to show that he is possessed of them. Immediately upon receipt of the news that disturbances threatened southeastern Missouri, Gen. FREMONT ordered two regiments of Home Guards to proceed to Pilot Knob, at the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad. One of these regiments, Col. GRATZ BROWN's, only arrived here two days previous from Springfield, but was, nevertheless, prompt to respond to the order. Two hundred left St. Louis to-day, and the balance of the regiment will follow to-morrow morning. Col. KALLMAN's Regiment left this evening. Pilot Knob is at present guarded by the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. BLAND. At Cape Girardeau, Col. MARSH is still quartered with his regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

Gen. WATKINS, the leader of the rebel forces in the southeast, is at or near Mount Pleasant, with about two thousand men under his command, and will most likely try to affect a junction with the Tennessee troops below. Six companies of Col. MULLIGAN's Chicago Irish Brigade are now on their way to meet him and engage his forces before they join the Confederates. Col. MULLIGAN has had one encounter already, with a band of several hundred Secessionists, whom he met at Hickory Hill, fifteen miles south of Jefferson City. Several shots were fired on either side, but "nobody hurt." Col. MULLIGAN took some twenty prisoners, however, and sent them back to the capital.

This has been a very lively day for a Sunday—troops coming and going all the time to the strains of martial music or the beating of the drum. At 9 o'clock in the morning, two trains came in on the Northern Missouri Railroad from Mexico, bringing the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, Col. FREDERICK HECKER. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the regiment went into quarters at Apollo Garden, but will encamp to-morrow on the Fair Grounds, two miles west of the city. One hour later, the steamer *City of Louisiana* brought the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. TURCHIN, from Hannibal. These troops are now quartered at the Arsenal. Another steamer, from Cairo, brought five companies of paid-off three months volunteers, from the Eighth and Ninth Illinois Regiments. Most of the men will remain here, and reënlist for three years. Yesterday evening, the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, Col. ROSS, arrived from Warrenton, on the Northern Missouri, and took up their quarters on the grounds near the dépôt. Most of these troops will probably be ordered shortly to the southern part of the State, either to repel the invasion of the Tennessee troops, if our forces at Bird's Point should prove insufficient for the purpose, or to reinforce Gen. LYON, who has now an Army of at least twenty thousand opposed to him, on the Arkansas border. A small skirmish has taken place between Gen. SWEENEY's command and an advance guard of the enemy, on the former's taking possession of the little town of Forsyth, in Taney County, on the very edge of the Arkansas border. The rebels fled at the approach of our forces, but not before having fired on our cavalry, three of whom were wounded. In the pursuit that followed, four of the rebels were killed, and several wounded. Our troops captured a lot of blankets, provisions, and camp-equipage, found stored away in the court-house of the little town, and two tons of lead. One of the rebels killed in the skirmish was a Capt. JACKSON, said to be another one of the many relatives of the murderer of Col. ELLSWORTH.

The debate in the State Convention on the report of the Committee of Seven, will commence to-morrow, when a violent discussion may be expected to take place. This report has been modified essentially from the first copy, which was recommitted to the Committee, as Mr. H. R. GAMBLE had been added to the Committee, after the report was written, and the Committee wished to obtain the views of Mr. GAMBLE on their report, before finally submitting it to the action of the Convention. The modified report differs tion of the Convention to a vote of the people for approval; in that it changes the time of the election for from the first copy: in that it submits the action of a new Government from August, 1862, to November, 1861; and in leaving the Supreme Court of the State in its present condition, neither extending the functions of the Judges, nor increasing their number. The two first modifications, I think, are altogether for the worse, and give evidence of a want of firmness in the members of the original Committee, which will cast a shadow on the bright hopes their first report was calculated to awake. An election in our State, as soon as November, will not pass off without wholesale murder in every district of the State. It will arouse all the passions and hatred of former days, and result in a bloody insurrection. Nor can a fair vote be obtained, unless we have troops at every poll to protect Union men in the exercise of their rights. The original report of the Committee was in all respects adequate to the necessities of the occasion, and ought to have been left untouched. The modified report is nothing but a compromise between the Union men and traitors. A few days will show whether it is likely to be adopted.

At the capital all is quiet. Col. STEVENSON is chief commander, and gives universal satisfaction. The Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers still occupies Boonville; and the Sixth of the St. Louis Home Guards, Col. SHUTEL, guards Lexington. But a most deplorable state of affairs reigns north of the Missouri River. That part of the State is at present occupied by nearly ten thousand of our troops, stationed as follows: at St. Charles, under Brig.-Gen. POPE, 1,500 Illinois volunteers; at Mexico, Col. GRANT's Illinois Regiment; at Hudson, the junction of the Northern Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, three Illinois regiments under Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT; at Renwick Station, Col. PALMER's Regiment of Illinois volunteers; at Palmyra, Col. SMITH's Illinois regiment. Two Iowa regiments along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

But all these troops are not able to repress the disturbances of the rebels, in their present shape of guerilla warfare, or rather of regular assassination. Gen. POPE has consequently determined not to employ the military any more in hunting down the rebels, unless the latter should reassemble in sufficiently large numbers to make it worth while. The protection of the Northern Missouri Railroad he has turned over to the most rabid Secessionists along the road, warning them beforehand that he should hold them responsible for any damage done to the road with their property and even their lives. The wisdom or folly of this policy events must prove. But it certainly is a shame and disgrace, that with all these troops close at hand, and 3,000 more from St. Louis sent to Callaway County for the express purpose of capturing the assembled rebels under Gen. HARRIS, this robber-chieftain was allowed to escape with 500 of his men across the Missouri River, to join MCCULLOCH or Gen. WATKINS, while the balance of his corps returned to their homes, unpunished, still living, to perpetrate fresh crimes anew. These escaped rebels, who, after destroying all the railroad property they could lay hands upon, and killing off numbers of our soldiers from their secret ambuscades, who could just as well as not have been surrounded while they formed an army, and shot down by our cannon, until not a man of them was left to pursue still further his career of crime, are now scattered upon their farms, where our soldiers cannot reach them, are laughing at the idle foolishness of our military manœuvres, and ready at any moment to take their guns into their hands again, and assassinate passing strollers who may be suspected as Union men, or shoot from behind a ditch upon squads of our soldiers who may chance to pass their way.

It is idle to think we can ever gain peace while these men are living. It is folly to continue our war upon treason, if we cannot make up our minds to deliver the traitors into the hands of the executioner. The sympathy with crime, the laxity of punishment, which is the curse of the present generation, must be wiped out of our national character, or the crime of treason will infest every household, and make a civil Government forever impossible. To a looker-on from abroad it will seem as if the Union cause was making rapid progress in our State. But it is not so. When the Secessionists found out that treason was not punished as a crime, they ceased to regard it as a crime; and many, who would never have shouldered the musket against the Union forces, if the halter had stared them in the face, as the certain punishment of their share in the rebellion, are now active and bitter in the cause of treason. Northern Missouri is swarming with these men, some of them farmers, others their workingmen—or pretending to be so—horse thieves, cut-throats and perjured prisoners, whom our generous officers allowed to escape, after compelling them to go through the form of an oath. They have their spies in all the cities, where troops are stationed, to warn them when danger threatens. When they know that squads of soldiers are likely to pass a certain road, they make it their day's business to club together, as if going upon a hunting expedition, conceal themselves in some favorable position, and kill as many as they possibly can. When the soldiers search the neighborhood no armed men are found to be near, and only in the distance you can perceive some very industrious farmers intently occupied upon their fields. Of course these industrious farmers have their hands and faces rather stained, as if with powder, but who can say that this is not owing to the dust of the fields in which they work. This state of things is becoming so insupportable, that even the *Democrat* has at last summoned up courage enough to utter a growl at the laxity of our military leaders, and to demand a general disarming of all the citizens of the State. But this is a policy which cannot well be inaugurated, except under martial law,—the only radical cure for the disease of which our State is suffering, but very untasteful to our military men, who, strange to say, are far more averse to it than the citizens, who know that no other policy will so speedily bring back peace and security to their lives and property. The truth is, that old spirit of *laissez faire*, and trusting to Providence for a happy end to our troubles, without any exertion of our own, is still hard at work, and cripples all the promptings of energy. If our cause is just, God surely will lead it to a happy end; and why then should we so disarrange all our notions of comfort and ease as to take the lives of these rebels, some of whom are indeed nice fellows enough, and can drink a gin cocktail with all the grace of a gentleman. Well, time is a great teacher, and even the disaster at Manassas will, perhaps, have taught us already that we must only rely upon our own exertions for the good or evil which we intend to bring forth, and that to hope from chance is sometimes a very great crime.

AN INTERESTING SOUTHERN EXPOSITION OF THE BATTLE OF THE 21ST.

From the New-Orleans Delta July 27.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 22, 1861.

It would be a very difficult task to resume the various accounts currents in this city and along the railroad to Manassas, of the great battle which was fought on the 21st inst. in the vicinity of Manassas Junction and Centreville, and to reduce them to an orderly and consistent shape. Indeed, the *rationale* of few of the world's memorable battles has been fully comprehended or stated, except after years of calm reflection and diligent investigation by the historian, the statesman and the strategist. It was sixteen years before the Romans acquired a wholesome knowledge of the strategy of HANNIBAL. The same period was scarcely adequate to instruct the Generals of Austria, Russia, England and Prussia in regard to the secret of NAPOLEON's success. It need not be surprising then if the Confederate victory of the 21st shall long remain a dark, dreadful mystery to our enemies, and if numbers of our own people shall for some time entertain most fantastic and illogical notions concerning it. To one, however, who has been closely observing military operations on the Potomac for two months past, there is no reason why such a result, though so full of glory and so profoundly gratifying, should appear either surprising or mysterious.

I will not here recapitulate details which have been given you by telegrammic correspondents. I possess no facts of importance touching the actual battle beyond those which have been communicated to you through the telegraph. But information from that source is confined almost exclusively to a brief statement of results, leaving the reader to get at causes and consequences as best he may. The preliminaries of the present battle as well as its probable consequences are of the utmost interest, and to them I shall mainly address myself.

Two weeks ago it was evident that both JOHNSTON and PATTERSON were influenced, in their manœuvres, by considerations connected with the line of Manassas. JOHNSTON desired to occupy PATTERSON in the Shenandoah valley, and PATTERSON desired to occupy JOHNSTON in the same region. Each aimed to force the other into a position from which it would be impossible to extricate himself and participate in operations between Washington and Manassas Junction. In this game PATTERSON was outgeneraled. JOHNSTON excelled his antagonist alike in boldness and caution, in vigilance and activity. Keeping his communication with the Manassas line intact, he could not be deceived by PATTERSON's feint demonstrations, but just so soon as the latter had fallen back towards the Potomac, he set out at once, from Winchester, to join Gen. BEAUREGARD's column near Manassas Junction, marching 18 miles to Strasburgh, and proceeding thence, about 50 miles, by railroad. He arrived not an hour too soon, with 20 regiments. His men had one night to rest before waking to meet the bloodiest fury of the battle, on the left of Stone Bridge.

I will not say that Gen. JOHNSTON's presence was absolutely necessary to turn the scale in our favor. *I firmly believe that Gen. Beauregard's force was considerable enough, its disposition skillful enough, its defences strong enough, its men and officers determined enough, to administer a signal repulse to the entire mass of the largest army which Gen. Scott was able to send against him from Washington* But it would have been by a victory bought at a terrible sacrifice of what the South should most assiduously economize, the precious lives of her noble defenders. As it was, one of the most brilliant victories of the age was achieved with a loss of life almost incredible, when the weight of the enemy's column and the length of the battle are considered. The enemy seemed to stake the issue of the day on turning our flank on the left. It was then that JOHNSTON, after having baffled PATTERSON, as BLUCHER baffled GROUCHY, did more than was done by BLUCHER at Waterloo. The centre led by DAVIS, the right commanded by BEAUREGARD, did the rest. The enemy was exhausted, appalled, tumultuously routed by the inflexible resistance, the deadly fire, the terrible charges with which their attack was met. *And yet but a small portion of our forces at and near Manassas Junction were actually engaged.* Perhaps there were at no time as many as twenty thousand of them under fire or in sight of the enemy, while it is probable that *double that number of the enemy's total army of about seventy thousand were brought into action.*

It is rumored, and believed by many persons, that Gen. PATTERSON and Gen. SCOTT were on the field of battle. But neither, in my opinion, was present. It would certainly have been very strange in Gen. PATTERSON to come upon the field without any portion of his command, and there is no reason for believing that any portion of his command was engaged in the battle or near at hand. As for Gen. SCOTT, though the movement against Gen. BEAUREGARD may have been made according to his order, I doubt whether that order was given in accordance with his deliberate views of policy. Precipitated into the measure, as I believe, by the clamor of the politicians at Washington, and by the blood-thirsty rage of the Black Republican Press, he was quite willing to remain at a distance, and leave the immediate responsibility of failure, if the measure should fail, with his subordinate officers, while ready to appropriate the credit of success to himself, if the measure should succeed. It is not easy to believe that Gen. SCOTT, if left to pursue his own plans, would stake the issue of a campaign on a battle fought under the circumstances of that of the 21st. Two months ago he committed a mistake in halting at Alexandria, after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing forward briskly toward Richmond. But that mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake another arising from the opposite fault of rashness. *For rash it certainly was to attack Gen. Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected and elaborately fortified.* Political considerations must have prevailed over military considerations when Gen. SCOTT consented to the attack, without the support of MCCLELLAN from the west and of PATTERSON from the north. It was a fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he had previously been pursuing. The consequence is, the backbone of the serpent is broken. The advance of MCCLELLAN's column in Western Virginia is rendered inconsequential, and if it advance far into the mountains, its destruction is inevitable; while BUTLER at Fort Monroe is constrained to moderate his exorbitant military ambition to the humble office of performing garrison duty.

Opinions differ here materially as to what will or should be the war policy of the Confederate Government after the Manassas victory. Many think that the victory should be instantly followed up by a dash upon Washington and a rush into Maryland. They say that we have forborne from the aggressive long enough to convince the most stupid and most deluded of the Northern people that we did not aim at conquest; that we had no wish to destroy the National Capital, or to overturn the Government which they were supporting, but that our only desire was to be let alone and to live under a Government of our own choice. It is time now, they think, to set about conquering a peace by carrying the war into the enemy's country, since it is evident we cannot secure peace by scrupulously remaining within our own. There are others, however, who argue that it is best to prove at once our forbearance and our invincibility, by pausing after every victory and giving the enemy an opportunity to profit by the "sober second thought." These last are for letting Washington alone, and advancing no further than the Potomac, from the belief that an attack upon the National Capital and an invasion of territory beyond the limits of the Confederate States would *cause the same universal outburst and uprising in the North as was witnessed on the capture of Sumter.* Such views are plausible, but they are totally without practical value. The North has explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the deadly issue. It has shown no repentance under frequent failures to overpower us in battle; and much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the encouragement of partial successes. We must disable it from harm, or put our power to do so beyond question, before it will be ready either to tender or accept the olive branch. *The enemy's people, in any [illegible], will be far from satisfied with their trial of strength on the 21st.* They will impute the defeat to anything but intrinsic superiority in our [illegible]. They can call SCOTT a dotard, MCDOWELL an incapable, PATTERSON a coward, and distribute the responsibility for the defeat among the three; confidently predict a different result under the generalship of MCCLELLAN. Be it so. Let them bring their highest military genius, their choicest soldierly prowess against us, and we need have no misgivings of the final event. Yesterday thousands of our soldiers were but striplings; on the 21st thousands of them were heroes; and another battle will find thousands of them hardy and invincible veterans. Nor need we fear that our Generals will fail us. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON—it cannot be said of them, to-morrow or the next day, that their spirit has abated and their vision dulled—that they have

— hearts worn out with many wars,
And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot stars.

D. C.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR unsettled; sales at $4 25@$4 75 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull and supply light; Chicago Spring No. 1 held at 85c., with buyers at 80c.; no sales. CORN scarce and market quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour, 27c.@28c.; Wheat 8c., and Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 36,600 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—16,300 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Lake Imports for July*—11,150 bbls. Flour, 884,878 bushels Wheat, 1,087,052 bushels Corn, 36,200 bushels Oats, 5,300 bushels Barley, 90,020 bushels Rye. *Imports since Opening of Navigation to Aug. 1*—70,320 bbls. Flour, 1,108,966 bushels Wheat, 2,462,719 bushels Corn, 106,223 bushels Oats, 47,662 bushels Barley, 135,103 bushels Rye, 25,802 bushels Peas, 47,374,000 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull only sale 6,500 bush. Red Winter at 95c. CORN shade easier, less active demand; sales 50,000 bush. at 51c.@52c. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 10¼c. on Corn; 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,300 bbls. Flour; 72,000 bush. Wheat; 8,000 bush. Corn; 31,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bush. Wheat; 168,000 bush. Corn, and 3,000 bush. Oats. *Lake Imports to Aug.* 1—650,856 bbls. Flour; 8,527,884 bush. Wheat; 7,688,453 Corn; 981,298 bush. Oats; 100,160 bush. Barley; 198,408 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports for same time*—160,406 bbls. Flour; 7,739,670 bush. Wheat; 5,764,315 bush. Corn; 832,471 bush. Oats; 74,068 bush. Barley; 157,400 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT ½c. higher, 68c.@69c. for No. 1, 65c.@66c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet—sales, 25c. for mixed, afloat. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—4,600 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—Steady. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—Mr. Richard Hassell, wife and child.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Thos. J. Holman, Mrs. Baker, child and servant, Miss M. A. Boardman, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. L. J. Wiley, Mrs Ralli, 2 children and nurse, E. S. Bayliss, S. F McMaster, F. Jordi, J. W. Taylor, H. J. Nott, Mr. Poppe, D. L. Ross, J. Lamb, Viscount de Beaumont and servant, C. T. Robinson, C. Church, Mr. Mensing, W. W. Waxfield, H. J. King, Dungey, S Phillips, Sampson, D. H Wickham, Anderson, B. Condit, Hope, G. W. Young, Lord St. Asaph and brother, Hastley, F. H. Inloes, W. B. Lyle, W. Davies, Lieut. Rossander, Rev. G. O. Barnes, lady and child, H. Frank, H. Gray, Mr. Cannon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon rises... 10 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 19 | Gov. Island. 5 08 | Hell Gate.... 6 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Ships Monsoon, Loring, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; M. Evans, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley.
Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Gibraltar, B. F. Small.
Brigs Vidar, Olsen, Newfy, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. M. Newhall, Payson, Aux Cayes, H. Becker; C. H. Samson, (Br.,) Thomson, Tobacco, B. F. Small; West, Rogers, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.
Schooners Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, Merrill & Abbott; Model, Avery, Deal Island; Wm. Starrs, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; John Nelson, Nelson, St. John; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston.

Arrived.

U. S. surveying schr. Vixen, Phelps, Capes of Virginia, where she has been engaged surveying. July 26, 20 miles S. of Cape Henry, spoke U. S. sloop Deal, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Between Cape Henry and 10 miles S. of that point, saw 11 vessels ashore, 8 of which were ships; had all apparently been put ashore recently; they were all more or less stripped.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, via Queenstown 21st, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers and £38,000 in specie on freight to E. Cunard. July 28, passed ship North America, bound out; same day, saw ship Brewster, bound out; same day, saw Br. ship Ocean Bride, bound in, in tow, dismasted. 21st, at 9:15 P. M., passed steamship Europa, bound in. July 31, 10:40 P. M., exchanged signals with the Asia, hence.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J & N. Briggs.

Bark Harvest Home, Berry, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Was bound to Liverpool, put into this port in distress, having had 4 seamen die during the passage, and others now sick. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, (of Baltimore,) Todd, Aspinwall June 17, via San Blas July 8, with cocoa-nuts to Handy & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary E. Pierce, Wyman, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Schr. H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) White, Windsor, N. S., via Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast, to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Brewer, Portland, with stone for Albany.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Crowell, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to R. Irvin & Co.

Schr. Boston, Haskell, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Jane, Borham, Marblehead, with fish.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day from W. N. W. to S., and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. barks Azor, Fayal; Whistling Wind, Cadiz; Ethan Allen, Cronstadt; brigs R. W. Parker and Laurilla, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

DETROIT, July 29.—The propeller Buckeye, from Oswego to Chicago, while lying at the dock yesterday, took fire. She was pumped full of water, and is but slightly damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The ship Moonlight, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day, reports having been ashore May 19, on Selma Island, but received no damage.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

FOR SALE.—AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, with bar attached, in a good business place. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business to that calls him out of the City. Call at No. [illegible] until sold. A good chance for a business with a small capital. Rent cheap. Apartments to live in. No agents need apply.

AUCTION SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 265 East 11th-st., near Avenue C, two horses and carts, two sets of harness, two [illegible], feed and feed-boxes, and route of bakers and grocery for empty barrels, the property of the late [illegible]. By order of J. M. LOCKWOOD, Trustee.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM A COACH IN going from 31st-st. and 4th-av. through the [illegible] and the Bowery, a BLACK TRUNK, marked Mrs. [illegible] Fitch. The finder, by bringing it to the St. [illegible] Hotel, will receive the above reward.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DERELICTION.

The official dispatches to Gen. PATTERSON will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull Run is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed—first, to engage and defeat JOHNSTON; second, if unable to engage JOHNSTON, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with BEAUREGARD'S; third, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harrass JOHNSTON in front, and keep him before Winchester; fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Washington, and join MCDOWELL as soon as JOHNSTON could join BEAUREGARD. It will be seen that Gen. PATTERSON disregarded each of these orders, and that had he obeyed either he would have prevented the disaster at Bull Run, and at once have utterly destroyed the rebellion, or removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

A RETURNED PRISONER.

Mr. CHARLES BYNG, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Bull Run, returned to Washington this evening *via* Richmond, Frederick and Baltimore. He represents that he was let off easily, being furnished by BEAUREGARD with passes through the rebel lines, and directed by him to return by Richmond to avoid the danger of being caught in skirmishes between pickets. Mr. BYNG tells the remarkable story that he saw no troops at or near Richmond, and no signs of fortifications or attempts at works of defence. He does not explain very clearly why he was permitted to escape, while others were retained, nor how he has passed the last twelve days. He says he was only twenty-four hours at Manassas, and but three or four hours at Richmond. When he was here before he was supposed to be in complicity with the rebels, and it is now believed that during his absence he has been giving and receiving information. Mr. BYNG says that Col. CORCORAN is in Richmond, and not wounded, though suffering from indisposition.

A DISPATCH FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The following dispatch was received here direct from the Capital of the Rebel Confederacy. It was directed to a friend resident in this City:

RICHMOND, Aug. 1, 1861.

I am here a prisoner. ELY, ARNOLD HARRIS and MCGRAW are also here.

Signed, CALVIN HEUZEN.

PATROL DUTY.

The head-quarters of the Third Infantry have been established in F-street in Washington. Hereafter detachments from this regiment will perform patrol duty and preserve order.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince NAPOLEON will arrive at Washington to-morrow afternoon by the regular train. He declined a special conveyance tendered.

ILLNESS OF MR. BATES.

Attorney-General BATES is indisposed. He took a severe cold at the *levée* on Tuesday evening.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

The Treasury Department has given notice that hereafter all salaries of Government employes will be paid in Treasury Notes.

GEN. LEE GAVE IT UP.

The Government has reliable information that at one time during the Battle of Bull Run Gen. LEE threw down his sword, and declared the battle lost.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. FITZ HENRY WARREN desires it to be understood that he dissolves his connection with the *Tribune* as its correspondent at Washington, because of the late decision of its responsible Editor not to publish criticisms on Army movements.

SUPPLY STEAMERS.

The Navy Department has made arrangements for sending supply steamers along the coast from New-York to Texas. A steamer will leave every two weeks, taking out ice, fresh meats, vegetables, etc. By this arrangement, regular communication will be maintained with the blockading squadron, and such fresh provisions will be furnished as will prevent sickness and scurvy.

FIELD PIECES LOST.

The official reports show that we lost twenty-five field pieces—one a large Parrot 30-pounder.

VISIT TO THE WOUNDED.

President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD and young Mrs. FRED. SEWARD visited the United States General Hospital at Georgetown yesterday afternoon. Their kind words and cordial manner cheered many a wounded and sick soldier. They were pleased at the sight of the snow-white beds, wide, airy rooms and thorough appearance of comfort in this hospital.

Gov. MORGAN, Gov. SPRAGUE and other distinguished gentlemen have lately visited this establishment. Gov. MORGAN has delegated Col. BRADFORD to visit the hospitals and provide the New-York patients with whatever is needed by them. The President yesterday shook hands with a great many poor wounded fellows.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 1.

Mr. GRIMES gave notice that he should introduce a bill, declaring unconstitutional the Act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

On motion, Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of the volunteer militia, which was postponed till the first Monday in December.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said that Delaware was as loyal as any State in the Union, but persons attempted to make it appear that there were disloyal men there.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

The bill provides for $100,000, and also prohibits flogging in the Army. Passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE offered a joint resolution authorizing an examination by a Board of Naval officers of James' projectile for rifled cannon. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill reducing Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports. Passed.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the former amendments of the House were agreed to. He said he thought the bill was calculated to do injury to and hamper the operations of the Government.

After some discussion, Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army. After some discussion, the report was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

Mr. COWAN moved that it be postponed till December.

Mr. BAYARD thought that was the best disposition that could be made of the bill. He thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. HARRIS also spoke in favor of its postponement, and thought it very important. The bill was too important to be matured this session in the temper of the Senate and the temperature of the place. He was inclined to think that necessities of a case give a military commander all the power needed.

Mr. BROWNING agreed in favor of the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should vote for its postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last pause before one bill. He wished it were published in every newspaper in the country. He thought it would meet universal condemnation. He thought this would abolish all State Government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that some bill of the kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution is in danger, and we have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed? Give the bill the go-by, and let the Constitution be violated every day, because we would not pass it, but leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

The motion was further discussed.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Loan bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the Insurrection bill was resumed.

Mr. COLLAMER contended, that as we were in a state of war, the President and Government be invested with certain powers under the laws of the war, and if going by the bill to authorize all the acts necessary, then this bill was not the beginning; and if only to authorize a part, that would imply that the other portion was equally necessary and not authorized by the rights of war, and to be derived from what is known as the laws of war in the world, and ought not to be legislated about by Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, contending that the power was in Congress, and had been exercised many times.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the drama was beginning to open, and the Senators who are urging on the war are quarreling among themselves. The Senate had already passed a General Confiscation bill, and also a General Emancipation bill. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore were arrested without any law, and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet they call this Liberty and law! The Senator from Illinois (BROWNING) said he (BRECKINRIDGE) assailed the President with severity, if not malignity. In the midst of events he could not cherish personal animosity, and for the President he never did. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than he did of many of his counsellors. He believed him to be an honest man: trampling the Constitution under foot for good motives from evil counsellors. But the proceedings of Congress far eclipsed anything the President had done, and the President's acts sink into nothingness before the absolute outrages on personal liberty perpetrated by Congress.

Gentlemen mistake when they talk about the Union. The Union is only a means of preserving the principles of political liberty. The great principles of liberty existed long before the Union was formed. They may survive it. Let gentlemen take care that they do not sever all that remains of the Federal Government. These eternal principles of liberty, which lived long before the Union, will live forever somewhere. They must be respected. They cannot, with impunity, be overthrown, and if you force the people to the issue between any form of government and these priceless principles of liberty, that form of government will go down. The people will tear it asunder as the irrepressible forces of nature rend asunder all that opposes them. The Senator from Vermont declares that this conflict must be carried on under the rules of war, and admits that some things must be done contrary to the Constitution. I desire that the country should know the fact that constitutional limitations are no longer to be regarded, and let the people once get the idea that this is a war, not under the principles of the Constitution, but a conflict in which two great people are against each other, for whom the Constitution is not, but for whom the laws of war are, and I venture to say that the brave words we hear now about subjugation and conquest, treason and traitors, will be glibly altered the next time the Representatives of States meet under the dome of the Capitol. Then if the Constitution is really to be put aside, and the laws of war are to govern, why not act upon it practically. I do not hold that the clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to declare war applies to any internal difficulties; nor do I believe that the Constitution of the United States ever contemplated the preservation of the Union by one-half of the States warring on the other half. It provides for putting down insurrection, but it does not provide for the raising of armies by one-half of two political communities of this Confederacy for the purpose of subjugating the other half. If this is a case of war, why not treat it like war? Practically it is treated so. The prisoners are not hung as rebels. It is a war, and, in my opinion, not only an unhappy war, but an unconstitutional war. Why, then, does the Administration refuse to send or receive a flag of truce, and all those act which might at least ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we are placed? So much, then, we know. We know that admitted violations of the Constitution have been made, and are justified, and are, by legislation, proposed still further to confer the authority to do acts not authorized or warranted by the Constitution. We have it openly avowed that the Constitution, which is a bond at least between those States that adhere to it, is no longer to be regarded as that bond of Union. It is not enough to tell me that it has been violated by seceded States. It has not been violated by those States that have not seceded, and if the Constitution is thus to be put aside, these States may pause to inquire what is to become of their liberties. Mr. President, we are on the wrong track and we have been from the beginning, and the people are beginning to see it. We have been hurling hundreds to death. The blood of Americans has been shed by their own hands, and for what? They have shown their prowess and bravery alike, and for what? It has been to carry out principles that three-fourths of them abhor. For the principles contained in this bill, and continually avowed on the floor of this Senate, are not shared, I will venture to say, by three-fourths of your Army. I said, Sir, we have been on the wrong tack. Nothing but utter ruin to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West will follow the prosecution of this contest. You may look forward to innumerable armies and countless treasure to be spent for the purpose of carrying on this contest, but it will end in leaving us just where we are now; for, if the forces of the Union are successful, what on earth will be done with them after they are conquered? Are not gentlemen perfectly satisfied that they have mistaken a people for a faction? Have they not become satisfied that it is necessary to subjugate, conquer, even to exterminate a people? Don't you know it? Don't everybody know it? Does not the world know it? Let us pause, then, and let the Congress of the United States respond to the uprising feeling all over this land in favor of peace. War is separation, in the language of an eminent Senator, now no more. It is disunion,—eternal, final disunion. We have separation now, and it is only much worse by war, and the utter extinction of all those sentiments which might lead to reunion. But let the war go on, and soon in addition to the moans of the widows and orphans all over this land, you will hear the cry of distress from those who want for food, and the comforts of life. The people will be unable to pay the grinding taxes which a fanatical spirit will attempt to impose upon them. Let the war go on, and the Pacific slope, now doubtless devoted to the Union, when they find the burdens of taxation greater than the burden of separate condition, then they will separate. Let it go on, until they see the beautiful pictures of the Confederacy beaten out of all shape and comeliness by the war, and they will turn aside in disgust. Fight for twelve months, and this feeling will develop itself. Fight for twelve months more, and you will have three Confederacies instead of two. Fight for twelve months more, and you will have four. But I will not enlarge upon this. I am quite aware that what I say will be received with sneers of disgust by gentlemen from the Northwest and the East, but the future will determine who is right and who is wrong. We are making a record here. I am met by the sneers of nearly all those who surround me. I state my opinions with no approving voices, and surrounded by scowls; but the time will come when history will put her private seal upon these proceedings, and I am perfectly willing to abide her final judgment.

Mr. BAKER asked what parts of the bill were unconstitutional.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said all were so atrocious that he could not particularize.

Mr. BAKER referred to the first section, and said it was not unconstitutional for the President to declare a military district in a state of insurrection.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that the President had no authority to declare a State in insurrection.

Mr. BAKER contended that the President had the right to declare a district in insurrection, whether in a State or two States. When the civil power was overthrown, the President must call on the military to preserve the Government. The only thing the President can do is to advance armies and put down rebellion.

But now, when an advancing Army of traitors is within twenty miles of the Capital, and we can almost hear the sound of their guns, the Senator from Kentucky gets up and contends that we ought to send out a flag of truce and sue for peace, and justifies their action. What are his eloquent words? Are they not intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy? Are they not words of brilliant and polished treason, even here in the very Capitol of the Confederacy? What, Sir, would have been thought in another Capitol, and in a more martial age, if a Senator as brave, dignified, and eloquent as the Senator from Kentucky had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman glory, and declared that the advancing HANNIBAL was just and right, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with on terms of peace? What would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Senator had risen in his place and denounced every fresh levy of troops, every expenditure of treasure, and every measure full of recollections of the eld glory?

Mr. SUMNER, (in his seat, sotto voce)—He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.

Mr. BAKER—A Senator near me, better acquainted than myself with ancient lore, tells me that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock, and what a commentary upon the indulgence of our American institutions are the speeches which we hear here. I ask the Senator to reflect, if his words are not giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If his predictions are not to give them hope, every word thus uttered falls like a note of inspiration upon every Confederate ear. Every sound thus uttered is as a word of fire from his lips, kindling a triumph in the foe which determines him to advance.

For me, I have no such words to utter. For me, amid temporary defeat, disaster and disgrace, there is but one word for me, that word is for bold—forward—determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies, by military commanders clothed with every power, and advancing with all the past glories of the Republic urging them on to conquest. I do not stop to consider whether this is a war for subjugation or not. It is for compulsory obedience, not to the will of any one man, not to the will of any one State, but for compulsory obedience to the Constitution of the whole country.

Mr. BAKER proceeded, contending that there was no desire to compel anything but obedience to the Constitution, no attempt to force the South to yield to anything to which we do not yield ourselves. It is only to bring them back to all the privileges and blessings they ever have had under the Constitution. It is simply a war to restore what was as it was, and no man of the North or the East had any idea of subjugating the South to anything else; and the Senator from Kentucky persistently, not to say wilfully, misrepresents the North when he attempts to teach any other doctrines to the Confederates of the South. And this threat about men and money amounts to nothing. He knew something of the State of Illinois, and he knew she would never falter; and California would be true to the Union with her blood and her treasure. There may be a few men there who would rather "reign in Hell than serve in Heaven," but the idea that her people would fail the Government in its hour of trial were false in sentiment, in fact, and the Senator was entirely mistaken. But what would the Senator have us do? Submit to the rebels—give way to treason? No, Sir; a thousand times no, Sir. We will rally the loyal people of the whole country, and they will pour forth their treasure, their money and their men without stint and without measure, and the most peaceful man in the Senate may stamp his foot on the floor and bring forth legions of armed men. Shall one battle determine the fate of the empire, or a dozen, or the loss of one hundred men or one thousand, and one hundred millions of dollars? In ten years' peaceful progress we can restore it all again. There will be some graves wet with the tears of affection, and some privation, some want of luxury—and that is all. But we have the country, the whole country, the Union, the Constitution, and a free Government. With peace, then, will return all the blessings of civilization and of order, and the path of the country will be a career of greatness and glory, such as in olden times our fathers saw in the dim vision of the years that were to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, had it not have been for that treason for which the Senator has too often apologised.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I shall detain the Senate but a few moments, Sir. I have tried on more than one occasion, in parliamentary and respectful language, to express my opinions in regard to the character of our National system, and the relations of the States to the Government. They differ entirely from those entertained by the Senator from Oregon. He evidently regards this as an original Government and not a delegated Government. The Senator says, what will you have us do? I will not progress southward and invade the country. You cannot war upon them in the name of the Constitution. I have already intimated what I would have you do. I would have you stop the war.

We can do it. I have tried to show that there is none of that inexorable necessity to continue this war, as the Senator seems to suppose. I do not hold that constitutional liberty upon this continent is bound up in this fratricidal, devastating, and horrible contest. On the contrary, I fear it will find its grave in it. The Senator is mistaken in supposing we can reunite these States by war, and that twenty millions of people on one side can subjugate twelve millions on the other. If conquered they will have to be governed as Territories, or, as the Senator from Vermont says, as rebellious Provinces. I would prefer to see these States reunited on constitutional principles to any other object which could be offered to me in life; and, Sir, to restore them upon the principles of our fathers, the sacrifice of my life would be nothing. But I infinitely prefer to see a peaceful separation of these States, than to see an endless, devastating war, at the end of which I see the grave of all personal and political liberty. The Senator asks, if a Senator of Rome had uttered these things, what would have been done? The war between Rome and Carthage was altogether different from the war between the different parts of this country. But I would have said, rather than avow the principle that one or the other must be subjugated, let Carthage live and pursue her policy, and let Rome live and pursue hers. The Senator says my words are but brilliant treason, and attributes it to the character of our Constitution, that I am allowed to utter them upon the Senate floor. Mr. President, if I am speaking treason, I am not aware of it. I am speaking what I believe to be for the good of the country. And by whose indulgence am I speaking? Not by that of any man, but by the guaranties of the Constitution, which seems to be so little respected here. And, Sir, a Senator on this floor, whose courage has yet to be tested, has said that in Rome I would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock. Sir, if ever we have a Tarpeian Rock, and a suitable victim is needed, it will be that man who, according to the measure of his intellect and heart, has been the chief author of the public misfortune. He, and the men like him, have brought the country to this condition of things, and I reply with all the just indignation which I ought to feel at such an insult offered on the floor of the Senate by a Senator in his place. But I shall not longer detain the Senate. My opinions are my own, and they are honestly entertained, and I do not believe I have uttered one opinion here in regard to this contest that does not reflect the judgment of the people I have the honor to represent. If they do, I shall find my reward in the fearless utterance of their opinions. If they do not, I am not a man, Sir, to cling to the forms of office and the emoluments of public life against my convictions and my principles; and I repeat what I said the other day, that if indeed the Commonwealth of Kentucky, instead of attempting to mediate in this unfortunate struggle, shall throw her energies into the strife to maintain the policy of the National Administration in what I believe to be a war of subjugation, she may take her course. I am her son, and shall share her destiny. But she will be represented by some other man on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BAKER said—Leave him to settle the question with his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said—The Senator from Kentucky seems to forget that one of the forms of the Constitution is that of a guarantee for a republican form of government for every State. When South Carolina sets up a military despotism, the Government is bound to aid the loyal citizens in establishing a free Government. He declared that this was not a war of subjugation at all, but contended that Virginia was showing the true mode of a reconstruction of the Government. He wanted to have all pettifogging on constitutional points stopped when armed rebels are threatening the Capital.

A motion to postpone was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Maryland, Kennedy, Latham, Peck, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—28.

After further discussion, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill which, was passed, authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, for three years or during the war, so as to place it in complete efficiency for active service.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was passed, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for field fortifications for the defence of Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference on the Supplemental Loan bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses have been compromised by striking out 9 per centum in certain cases, and substituting 6; also modifying the Sub-Treasury act, so that instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the Treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in solvent banks until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired whether the Committee retained the duties from tea, coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for the loan.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Senate would not consent to that, and that rather than lose the bill, the Committee had agreed to abandon that clause.

The report was adopted by 83 against 34.

The Senate bill appropriating ten millions for the purchase and manufacture of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, was passed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend part of the operations of the act of March, 1845, relative to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the charter or purchase of vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Aids-de-Camps, in addition to those now allowed by law, by the President, on the recommendation either of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT or of the Major-Generals, was passed.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee on the part of the House to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, with a view to retrenchment, Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Olin, of New York, and Allen, of Ohio.

The bill was passed appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the Navy; $12,000 for the completion of the Charlestown (Mass.) barracks, and $30,000 for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use CAUSTIN'S night signals. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to change the names of such vessels as he may purchase for the Navy.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the forces now in rebellion against the Government have certain prisoners in their possession, and among them ALFRED ELY, one of the members of this House, therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with any information he may have in his possession on the subject.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rose to a personal explanation in reference to a charge made by THURLOW WEED, in his newspaper correspondence, to the effect that the Postmaster-General and his brother, FRANK P. BLAIR, had been most violent opponents and defamers of Gen. SCOTT, and had been instrumental in forcing Gen. SCOTT to the battle of Bull Run. He said that, as to the charge against himself, he considered it trivial and absurd. It was one which was infinitely more derogatory to Gen. SCOTT than it was to him or anybody else. No man is fit to command the Army of the United States who could be driven into a battle against his own best judgment. Mr. BLAIR referred to Mr. RICHARDSON'S statement of the remarks made by Gen. SCOTT in reference to his (Gen. SCOTT'S) responsibility for the battle of Bull Run, and quoted a portion thereof, called for by the intervention of Mr. WASHBURNE, to show that, while Gen. SCOTT exonerated the President from all participation or blame in reference to the battle referred to, he had not relieved the Cabinet from having forced him to fight that battle. Now, as far as the gentleman had gone, he had reported that conversation correctly, but that which he left unreported, gave a very different aspect to the conversation from that which it really bore.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who also was present, stated that Gen. SCOTT not only declared that the President had been kind to him, but he absolutely denied the idea that Mr. LINCOLN had forced him to fight the battle. Gen. SCOTT, at that conversation, had gone on to say that he had never served any President with greater pleasure than he had served President LINCOLN.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, desired to say that he had called on the gentlemen, the other day, who were present with him, and who had heard that conversation, as witnesses to deny or avouch the correctness of his statement. If anything had escaped his memory in reference thereto, these gentlemen ought to have corrected him.

Mr. BLAIR did not distinctly hear the statement made by Mr. RICHARDSON, but he had heard it from others, and knew exactly what had taken place, and now he called upon Mr. WASHBURNE to bear him out in what he asserted, that Gen. SCOTT negatived the idea that the President had forced him into the battle. Now he would ask the gentleman (Mr. WASHBURNE) whether Gen. SCOTT, in answer to the President's inquiry, did not at the time negative the idea that the President had forced him into that fight?

Mr. WASHBURNE certainly understood from Gen. SCOTT, in that conversation, that he fully relieved the President from having in any way forced him to fight the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. RICHARDSON said Mr. WASHBURNE was present, the other day when he made his first statement.

He did not intend to raise the issue that Gen. SCOTT intended to imply that Mr. LINCOLN had forced him to fight that battle.

He did not think to imply so was a fair construction of what he had said, for he gave, as near as possible, the language of both the President and Gen. SCOTT.

Mr. WASHBURNE had merely understood, from what was said by his colleague (Mr. RICHARDSON) the other day, that Gen. SCOTT had negatived the idea that he had been forced by the President into the forward movement that ended so disastrously.

Mr. BLAIR said that was the manner in which he also understood the facts. Yet, that was not the facts as gathered from the language of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON.) My statement the other day appeared satisfactory to all my colleagues, who were present at the conversation referred to. I did not then, nor do I now, intend to charge that Gen. SCOTT, even by implication, declared that President LINCOLN had contributed to force him into the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. BLAIR referred to the matter for a double purpose. The gentleman's (Mr. RICHARDSON'S) remarks were reported to the effect that Gen. SCOTT wished to pay a personal compliment to Mr. LINCOLN, but that he (Gen. SCOTT,) did not exonerate the Cabinet.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not understand Gen. SCOTT to imply, nor did he mean to be understood as implying, that the President had forced him to fight that battle.

Mr. BLAIR—That is the very essence of the matter. I say further, that after the President had information that Gen. JOHNSTON had escaped from Gen. PATTERSON, and had joined Gen. BEAUREGARD, he went to Gen. SCOTT, on Friday evening, and suggested the propriety of waiting until Gen. PATTERSON'S corps could come up and reinforce the Army before Manassas, but so firmly fixed was Gen. SCOTT'S determination to attack the enemy there, that the President's suggestion was disregarded. My principal purpose in making this statement is, that the President may retain the confidence of the country, which he cannot do if he is held out as interposing and forcing the Commanding General to fight a battle against his will. I do not care for the attacks made on me, and dragging me into the great contest. I feel I have no business in it at all. My stump speeches are as nothing, and no high officer could have paid any regard to them. I have read an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, in which Gen. SCOTT is made to say that he was ordered by his superiors to make the attack. He could not have said any such thing. He has no superior but the President, and the President gave no such order, as is conclusively proved by his own words. The TIMES article also lays down what it calls Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the campaign, to raise and bring one great Army here to defend Washington, and prepare another Army at St. Louis, which was to be idle till frost time—in other words, till the cotton crop had forced itself out of our ports, and broken up our blockade. I do not believe that was Gen. SCOTT'S plan, and I do not think he has promulgated his plan. If it was his plan, gentlemen, without arrogating to themselves superior military knowledge, might well dissent from it, for it would be disastrous to our country in the relation which it would bring about between the people of the Northern and Southern States and between our Government and foreign Governments, and between the Union and disunion men in the Border States. That is the plan which the Confederate authorities are in favor of. Their desire is to make the whole of this war within the Border States, and escape themselves scot free. They wish to enjoy entire quietude, in order to raise their cotton, that they may hold it out to a foreign Power as a motive to break up our blockade. They wish, also, to intrench themselves in these Border States, where they can get plenty of subsistence, and wring a reluctant support from the Union men of those States. Alexandria and Fairfax Counties gave an immense Union vote when the question was submitted to them, and would have also given a Union vote on the secession ordinance but for the bayonets of the rebel troops. So it was in Tennessee. Any such plan as that imputed to Gen. SCOTT would leave all the Union men of the Border and Southern States at the mercy of the rebel army. Besides, if we had remained idle for such a period of time, you would have proclaimed to the world that you could not enter those States to put down rebellion, and the Governments of Europe would be justified in acknowledging the independence of these States.

Subsequently Mr. RICHARDSON rose to a personal explanation. He presented the point that the statement he made the other day had been assented to. He did not make any assault upon the President of the United States, nor was that any part of his purpose. He wished his countrymen to have confidence in some of our public men, and that the public mind should centre round some point, so as to preserve this Government. To assail the Chief Magistrate of the country would have been in violation of his purpose and solemn duty.

Mr. BLAIR again called attention to these words of Mr. RICHARDSON. "ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a very honest man if let alone, but he is surrounded by wily politicians, and has not the will or the courage to stand up against them."

Mr. RICHARDSON confessed that his language was unhappy, and that his idea might have been better expressed. He had intended to refer to that class of politicians headed by Mr. GREELEY, who were urging "Forward to Richmond."

Mr. BLAIR—And "General GREELEY," as he is called, has had the manliness not to go whimpering around the country and laying his faults on other people.

Mr. RICHARDSON accorded credit to Mr. GREELEY for that. If his statement the other day was not correct he regretted it, but he presumed that as it was not dissented from by those who were present, it was satisfactory to them all.

Adjourned.

AN INTERESTING SOUTHERN EXPOSITION OF THE BATTLE OF THE 21ST.

From the New-Orleans Delta July 27.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 22, 1861.

It would be a very difficult task to resume the various accounts current in this city and along the railroad to Manassas, of the great battle which was fought on the 21st inst. in the vicinity of Manassas Junction and Centreville, and to reduce them to an orderly and consistent shape. Indeed, the *rationale* of few of the world's memorable battles has been fully comprehended or stated, except after years of calm reflection and diligent investigation by the historian, the statesman and the strategist. It was sixteen years before the Romans acquired a wholesome knowledge of the strategy of HANNIBAL. The same period was scarcely adequate to instruct the Generals of Austria, Russia, England and Prussia in regard to the secret of NAPOLEON'S success. It need not be surprising then if the Confederate victory of the 21st shall long remain a dark, dreadful mystery to our enemies, and if numbers of our own people shall for some time entertain most fantastic and illogical notions concerning it. To one, however, who has been closely observing military operations on the Potomac for two months past, there is no reason why such a result, though so full of glory and so profoundly gratifying, should appear either surprising or mysterious.

I will not here recapitulate details which have been given you by telegrammic correspondents. I possess no facts of importance touching the actual battle beyond those which have been communicated to you through the telegraph. But information from that source is confined almost exclusively to a brief statement of results, leaving the reader to get at causes and consequences as best he may. The preliminaries of the present battle as well as its probable consequences are of the utmost interest, and to them I shall mainly address myself.

Two weeks ago it was evident that both JOHNSTON and PATTERSON were influenced, in their manœuvres, by considerations connected with the line of Manassas. JOHNSTON desired to occupy PATTERSON in the Shenandoah valley, and PATTERSON desired to occupy JOHNSTON in the same region. Each aimed to force the other into a position from which it would be impossible to extricate himself and participate in operations between Washington and Manassas Junction. In this game PATTERSON was outgeneraled. JOHNSTON excelled his antagonist alike in boldness and caution, in vigilance and activity. Keeping his communication with the Manassas line intact, he could not be deceived by PATTERSON'S feint demonstrations, but just so soon as the latter had fallen back towards the Potomac, he set out at once, from Winchester, to join Gen. BEAUREGARD'S column near Manassas Junction, marching 18 miles to Strasburgh, and proceeding thence, about 50 miles, by railroad. He arrived not an hour too soon, with 20 regiments. His men had one night to rest before waking to meet the bloodiest fury of the battle on the left of Stone Bridge.

I will not say that Gen. JOHNSTON'S presence was absolutely necessary to turn the scale in our favor. *I firmly believe that Gen. Beauregard's force was considerable enough, its disposition skillful enough, its defences strong enough, its men and officers determined enough, to administer a signal repulse to the entire mass of the largest army which Gen. Scott was able to send against him from Washington.* But it would have been by a victory bought at a terrible sacrifice of what the South should most assiduously economize, the precious lives of her noble defenders. As it was, one of the most brilliant victories of the age was achieved with a loss of life almost incredible, when the weight of the enemy's column and the length of the battle are considered. The enemy seemed to stake the issue of the day on turning our flank on the left. It was then that JOHNSTON, after having baffled PATTERSON, as BLUCHER baffled GROUCHY, did more than was done by BLUCHER at Waterloo. The centre led by DAVIS, the right commanded by BEAUREGARD, did the rest. The enemy was exhausted, appaled, tumultuously routed by the inflexible resistance, the deadly fire, the terrible charges with which their attack was met. *And yet but a small portion of our forces at and near Manassas Junction were actually engaged.* Perhaps there were at no time as many as twenty thousand of them under fire or in sight of the enemy, while it is probable that *double that number of the enemy's total army of about seventy thousand were brought into action.*

It is rumored, and believed by many persons, that Gen. PATTERSON and Gen. SCOTT were on the field of battle. But neither, in my opinion, was present. It would certainly have been very strange in Gen. PATTERSON to come upon the field without any portion of his command, and there is no reason for believing that any portion of his command was engaged in the battle or near at hand. As for Gen. SCOTT, though the movement against Gen. BEAUREGARD may have been made according to his order, I doubt whether that order was given in accordance with his deliberate views of policy. Precipitated into the measure, as I believe, by the clamor of the politicians at Washington, and by the blood-thirsty rage of the Black Republican Press, he was quite willing to remain at a distance, and leave the immediate responsibility of failure, if the measure should fail, with his subordinate officers, while ready to appropriate the credit of success to himself, if the measure should succeed. It is not easy to believe that Gen. SCOTT, if left to pursue his own plans, would stake the issue of a campaign on a battle fought under the circumstances of that of the 21st. Two months ago he committed a mistake in halting at Alexandria, after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing forward briskly toward Richmond. But that mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake another arising from the opposite fault of rashness. *For rash it certainly was to attack Gen. Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected and elaborately fortified.* Political considerations must have prevailed over military considerations when Gen. SCOTT consented to the attack, without the support of MCCLELLAN from the west and of PATTERSON from the north. It was a fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he had previously been pursuing. The consequence is, the backbone of the serpent is broken. The advance of MCCLELLAN'S column in Western Virginia is rendered inconsequential, and if it advance far into the mountains, its destruction is inevitable; while BUTLER at Fort Monroe is constrained to moderate his exorbitant military ambition to the humble office of performing garrison duty.

Opinions differ here materially as to what will or should be the war policy of the Confederate Government after the Manassas victory. Many think that the victory should be instantly followed up by a dash upon Washington and a rush into Maryland. They say that we have forborne from the aggressive long enough to convince the most stupid and most deluded of the Northern people that we did not aim at conquest; that we had no wish to destroy the National Capital, or to overturn the Government which they were supporting, but that our only desire was to be let alone and to live under a Government of our own choice. It is time now, they think, to set about conquering a peace by carrying the war into the enemy's country, since it is evident we cannot secure peace by scrupulously remaining within our own. There are others, however, who argue that it is best to prove at once our forbearance and our invincibility, by pausing after every victory and giving the enemy an opportunity to profit by the "sober second thought." These last are for letting Washington alone, and advancing no further than the Potomac, from the belief that an attack upon the National Capital and an invasion of territory beyond the limits of the Confederate States *would cause the same universal outburst and uprising in the North as was witnessed on the capture of Sumter.* Such views are plausible, but they are totally without practical value. The North has explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the deadly issue. It has shown no repentance under frequent failures to overpower us in battle; and much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the encouragement of partial successes. We must disable it from harm, or put our power to do so beyond question, before it will be ready either to tender or accept the olive branch. *The enemy's people, in my opinion, will be far from satisfied with their trial of strength on the 21st.* They will impute the defeat to anything but intrinsic superiority in our Army. They can call SCOTT a dotard, MCDOWELL an incapable, PATTERSON a coward, and distributing the responsibility for the defeat among the three, confidently predict a different result under the generalship of MCCLELLAN. Be it so. Let them bring their highest military genius, their choicest soldierly prowess against us, and we need have no misgivings of the final event. Yesterday thousands of our soldiers were but striplings: on the 21st thousands of them were heroes; and another battle will find thousands of them hardy and invincible veterans. Nor need we fear that our Generals will fail us. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON—it cannot be said of them, to-morrow or the next day, that their spirit has abated and their vision dulled—that they have

— hearts worn out with many wars,
And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot stars.

D. C.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

EXEMPT MEMBERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the former members of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. WOOD, was held on Wednesday evening at the City Armory, to organize an association for the purpose of looking after the interests of the active members of the Regiment and their families. Among other ex-members present there were Brig.-Gen. Crooke, Col. Jesse C. Smith, Col. Samuel Graham, Col. Milford, Capt. Burnett, Capt. Baldwin, and Lieut. McClosky. Col. SMITH was called to the Chair, and Sergeant A. B. LINDSAY acted as Secretary.

Gen. CROOKE briefly stated the object of the meeting, and explained many ways how such an organization might be useful. It is proposed to keep the organization constantly in communication with the regiment, so that it will be of benefit both to the members thereof and their friends at home. On motion, it was agreed that an organization of the ex-members of the Fourteenth Regiment should be formed, to be entitled, "The Association of the past and exempt members of the Fourteenth Regiment," the object of which should be to aid the Fourteenth Regiment, whereupon the following officers were elected:

President—Col. JESSE C. SMITH.
Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM MILFORD.
Secretary—Sergt. A. B. LINDSAY.
Executive Committee—Capt. William Burnett, No. 19 Henry-street; Lieut. Isaac D. McClosky, No. 22 Fulton-street; Lieut. Wm. Morris, No. 50 Pearl-street; Sergt. Roberts, No. 274 Hudson-avenue; Capt. McGrath, No. 264 Grand-street, E. D.; Col. Jesse C. Smith, No. 113 Willow-street; Sergt. Lindsay, No. 145 Court-street.

Any person requiring the assistance of the Association can apply to either of the members of the Executive Committee. The Association, after voting to attend the funeral of a member of Company I, to-day, who died at Arlington Heights, adjourned to Thursday evening of next week.

Dr. J. P. COLGAN, of Myrtle-avenue, having received a commission as Surgeon in the Mozart Regiment, Col. RILEY, now stationed at Alexandria, left for the scene of his labors yesterday morning.

A portion of the Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY, went into camp near Fort Hamilton yesterday. It is expected that another detachment of 400 men from the interior of the State, for this regiment, will join their comrades in camp within a few days. Hereafter recruits, as soon as enrolled, will be sent into camp.

Col. GRAHAM, of the Seventieth Regiment, has gone actively to work to comply with the requisition of the War Department to furnish a cavalry regiment of 1,000 men in twenty-one days. He has now 300 men.

The friends of GEORGE W. SMITH, Seventy-first Regiment, who reside in this City, received a letter from him yesterday. They had supposed he was dead, but it seems that he is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and acting steward in a Hospital at Sudley Farm, near Bull Run. He writes that there were at first 14 members of the Seventy-first at Sudley Farm—two sound and the balance wounded.

Gen. SWEENEY in Missouri, is a resident of Brooklyn. He served as Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers in Mexico, and lost an arm at the battle of Chepultepec. Upon his return from Mexico he was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular Army.

Accident to the Steamer Metropolis.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *Metropolis*, from Fall River for New-York, got disabled last night, soon after leaving Newport, by an accident to her machinery. She was met by the *Bay State*, with the Eighth Regiment on board, and towed back to Fall River. The accident involved no danger whatever to the passengers.

Prince Napoleon in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, August 1.

Prince NAPOLEON arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the La Pierre House. He visited Girard College and Cherry Hill Penitentiary to-day. He will leave for Washington to-morrow.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State, Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 18¼; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½; Exchange on New-York par@1-10 discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Tumas—Mr. Richard Hassell, wife and child.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Thos. J. Holman, Mrs. Baker, child and servant, Miss M. A. Boardman, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. L. J. Wiley, Mrs. Ralli, 2 children and nurse, E. S. Bayliff, B. F. McMaster, F. Jordi, J. W. Taylor, H. J. Nott, Mr. Poppe, D. L. Ross, J. Lamb, Viscount de Beaumont and servant, C. T. Robinson, C. Church, Mr. Mensing, W. W. Waxfield, H. J. King, Dungey, S. Phillips, Sampson, D. H. Wickham, Anderson, B. Condit, Hope, C. W. Young, Lord St. Asaph and brother, Hastley, F. H. Inloes, W. B. Lyle, W. Davies, Lieut. Rossander, Rev. G. O. Barnes, lady and child, H. Frank, H. Gray, Mr. Cannon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon rises.. 12 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 19 | Gov. Island. 5 08 | Hell Gate.... 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Monsoon, Loring, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; M. Evans, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Gibraltar, B. F. Small.

Brigs Vidar, Olsen, Newry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. M. Newhall, Payson, Aux Cayes, H. Becker; C. H. Samson, (Br.) Thomson, Tobasco, B. F. Small; West, Rogers, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.

Schooners Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, Merrill & Abbott; Model, Avery, Deal Island, Wm. Starrs, Halifax, James Hunter & Co., John Nelson, Nelson, St. John; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston.

Arrived.

U. S. surveying schr Vixen, Phelps, Capes of Virginia, where she has been engaged surveying July 26, 25 miles S. of Cape Henry, spoke U. S. sloop Deal, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Between Cape Henry and 10 miles S of that point, saw 11 vessels ashore, 5 of which were ships; had all apparently been put ashore recently, they were all more or less stripped.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, via Queenstown 21st, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers and £35,000 in specie on freight to E. Cunard. July 20, passed ship North America, bound out; same day, saw ship Brewster, bound out, same day, saw Br. ship Ocean Bride, bound in, in tow, dismasted. 21st, at 9:15 P. M., passed steamship Europa, bound in. July 31, 10:40 P. M., exchanged signals with the Asia, hence.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Harvest Home, Berry, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Was bound to Liverpool; put into this port in distress, having had 4 seamen die during the passage, and others now sick. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, (of Baltimore,) Todd, Aspinwall June 17, via San Blas July 8, with cocoa-nuts to Handy & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr Mary E. Pierce, Wyman, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Schr. H. C. Brooks, (Br.) White, Windsor, N. S., via Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast, to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport 8 ds., with plaster to master

Schr Peter B. Anderson, Brewer, Portland, with stone for Albany

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Crowell, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to R. Irvin & Co.

Schr. Boston, Haskell, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Jane, Borham, Marblehead, with fish.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day from W. N. W. to S., and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. barks Azor, Fayal; Whistling Wind, Cadiz; Ethan Allen, Cronstadt; brigs R. W. Parker and Laurilla, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

DETROIT, July 29.—The propeller Buckeye, from Oswego to Chicago, while lying at the dock yesterday, took fire. She was pumped full of water, and is but slightly damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The ship Moonlight, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day, reports having been ashore May 19, on Selma Island, but received no damage.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

FOR SALE.—AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, with bar attached, in a good business place. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business to attend to that calls him out of the City. Call at No. 74 West-st. until sold. A good chance for a business with a small capital. Rent cheap. Apartments to live in. No agents need apply.

AUCTION SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 255 East 11th-st., near Avenue C, two horses and carts, two sets of harness, two fly-nets, feed and feed-boxes, and route of bakers and grocers for empty barrels, the property of the late Thomas Mitchell. By order of J. M. LOCKWOOD, Trustee.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM A COACH, IN going from 31st-st. and 4th-av. through the 3d-av. and the Bowery, a BLACK TRUNK, marked Mrs. C. A. Fitch. The finder, by bringing it to the St. Nicholas Hotel, will receive the above reward.